ENGLISH

Vol.-II

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SPELLINGS

Directions : In questions given below, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and mark your answer in the Answer-Sheet.

1. (A) Emancipation (B) Emancipasion (C) Emencipation (D) Emansipation
2. (A) Prejudice (B) Prejudise (C) Predjudice (D) Prejudis
3. (A) Surgeon (B) Surjon (C) Surgen (D) Surjun
4. (A) Potatos (B) Potatoes (C) Potatose (D) None of the above
5. (A) Ireversible (B) Irreversible (C) Irrevarsible (D) Irravarsible
6. (A) Independance (B) Independence (C) Independens (D) Indepandance
7. (A) Hypocrisy (B) Hypocresy (C) Hipocrisy (D) Hipocrecy
8. (A) Aeroplane (B) Airoplane (C) Aeroplain (D) Airoplain
9. (A) Loanly (B) Lonly (C) Loneli (D) Lonely
10. (A) Cerimony (B) Ceremoney (C) Ceremony (D) Cerimoney
11. (A) Deceive (B) Decieve (C) Diceive (D) Dicieve
12. (A) Argumeant (B) Argument (C) Arguement (D) Argumant
13. (A) Toom (B) Tuom (C) Tumb (D) Tomb
14. (A) Perusal (B) Perusel (C) Perusil (D) Perucil
15. (A) Diversion (B) Divertion (C) Dieversion (D) Divartion
16. (A) Gestelt (B) Imbrolios (C) Ampasse (D) Recondite
17. (A) Hindrance (B) Corespondence (C) Insurence (D) Assurence
18. (A) adversery (B) adultary (C) Advisory (D) Arbitary
19. (A) Rogeu (B) Colleague (C) Diluge (D) Algea
20. (A) Malignant (B) Impertinant (C) Independant (D) Negligant
21. (A) Supercede (B) Superceed (C) Supersede (D) Superseed
22. (A) Abandant (B) Abendant (C) Abundent (D) Abundant
23. (A) Asassin (B) Assassin (C) Assasin (D) Assassen
24. (A) Foyere (B) Foayer (C) Foyer (D) Fouyer
25. (A) Seperately (B) Separately (C) Seperatley (D) Separatly
26. (A) Pidistrian (B) Pedistrian (C) Pedestrian (D) Pidestrian
27. (A) Budgetery (B) Bugetary (C) Budgetary (D) Budgetry
28. (A) Embarrassed (B) Embarassed (C) Embarrased (D) Embarased
29. (A) Occurence (B) Occurrence (C) Ocurence (D) Occurrance
30. (A) Livelihood (B) Livelyhood (C) Livlihood (D) Livelyhud
31. (A) Volumenous (B) Voluptous (C) Voceferous (D) Virtuous
32. (A) Lision (B) Benine (C) Aqueous (D) Bavine
33. (A) Prolifirate (B) Propitiate (C) Apropriate (D) Apreciate
34. (A) Fragrent (B) Fragmant (C) Flurocent (D) Flamboyant
35. (A) Mammal (B) Mammale (C) Mammath (D) Mambrane
36. (A) Collaborate (B) Comemorate (C) Colate (D) Choclate
37. (A) Circuiteous (B) Clairvoyant (C) Chivelery (D) Cavelcade
38. (A) Severety (B) Sovereignity (C) Superiorty (D) Serenity
39. (A) Cummulative (B)Comemmorative (C) Accummulative (D) Accommodative
40. (A) Benidiction (B) Besmerch (C) Beneficient (D) Benevolence
41. (A) Parapharnelia (B) Parsimonious (C) Peccadilo (D) Peadiatrics
42. (A) Measureable (B) Manageable (C) Marriagable (D) Manoevrable
43. (A) Tussel (B) Tunnle (C) Tumble (D) Trable
44. (A) Populus (B) Pompuous (C) Prelious (D) Presumptuous
45. (A) Impromptue (B) Illustrious (C) Illusery (D) Impetous
46. (A) Irelevant (B) Irrelavent (C) Irelevent (D) Irrelevant

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47. (A) Seismic (B) Siesmic (C) Seissmic (D) Seismik
48. (A) Choas (B) Chaos (C) Chaaos (D) Chaoss
49. (A) Surreptitious (B) Surreptitous (C) Surreptetious (D) Sureptitious
50. (A) Stealthily (B) Stealthely (C) Steelthily (D) Stealthilly
51. (A) Acknowlege (B) Acknoledge (C) Aknowledge (D) Acknowledge
52. (A) Cirtificate (B) Certificate (C) Cirtifikate (D) Certeficate
53. (A) Mischievous (B) Mischievious (C) Mischeivous (D) Mischeivious
54. (A) Ordinannce (B) Ordinannce (C) Ordinance (D) Ordinnence
55. (A) Incidantally (B) Incidantelly (C) Incidentally (D) Incidentelly
56. (A) Mandatary (B) Circulatory (C) Temporery (D) Regulatary
57. (A) Convinience (B) Initative (C) Concesional (D) Exaggerate
58. (A) Diologue (B) Giraffe (C) Scissor (D) Humourous
59. (A) Asiduous (B) Nefarious (C) Macaber (D) Loqacious
60. (A) Cortage (B) Damege (C) Milege (D) Plumage
61. (A) Onvelope (B) Envelope (C) Envalope (D) Envelap
62. (A) Character (B) Charecter (C) Charactar (D) Chacrector
63. (A) Drunkeness (B) Drunkenness (C) Dunnkness (D) Drunkennes
64. (A) Surprise (B) Supprise (C) Suprise (D) Surprize
65. (A) Comitee (B) Commitee (C) Committie (D) Committee
66. (A) Secretarial (B) Secreterel (C) Secretorial (D) Secretarial
67. (A) Aquisition (B) Acquizition (C) Acquisition (D) Acquisision
68. (A) Vaccation (B) Vocation (C) Vecation (D) Vecasion
69. (A) Gaurd (B) Gard (C) Guard (D) Garad
70. (A) Coreigible (B) Coraegible (C) Correigible (D) Corrigible
71. (A) Aromatic (B) Aurobatic (C) Antartic (D) Altrustic
72. (A) Misoginist (B) Momentery (C) Monotheeism (D) Moratorium
73. (A) Assessment (B) Rudiement (C) Retrenchement (D) Bereavment
74. (A) Tinker (B) Plumeber (C) Despacher (D) Sailar
75. (A) Psychiotrist (B) Punctilious (C) Pursuanse (D) Pseudonym
76. (A) Precarius (B) Predece (C) Premier (D) Preperation
77. (A) Corespondent (B) Commandent (C) Superintendent (D) Attendent
78. (A) Imaginery (B) Dictionary (C) Itinerery (D) Stationerry
79. (A) Pronounciation (B) Repercution (C) Rehabilitation (D) Tution
80. (A) Columen (B) Autumn (C) Condamn (D) Symptem
81. (A) Relinquish (B) Relenquish (C) Relinqeush (D) Relinquesh
82. (A) Ecspectation (B) Expactation (C) Expectation (D) Expectasion
83. (A) Assimilation (B) Asimillation (C) Assimillation (D) Assimmilation
84. (A) Lassivous (B) Lacivoius (C) Lascivious (D) Lasivious
85. (A) Enemyty (B) Enemity (C) Enmity (D) Enraety
86. (A) Occasion (B) Occation (C) Ocasion (D) Occassion
87. (A) Intermitent (B) Intermittant (C) Intermittent (D) Intermitant
88. (A) Acommodation (B) Accommodation (C) Accomodation (D) Acomodation
89. (A) Sovereignty (B) Soveriegnty (C) Sovereignity (D) Soveriegnity
90. (A) Greivance (B) Grievance (C) Griveance (D) Grieveance
91. (A) Enterpreneur (B) Entreprenure (C) Entrepreneur (D) Enterprenure
92. (A) Promiscuous (B) Promescuous (C) Promiscuos (D) Promiscous
93. (A) Onomatopoeia (B) Onomotopoei (C) Onomatopoia (D) Onamotipoei
94. (A) Bureacracy (B) Bereaucracy (C) Buereacracy (D) Bureaucracy
95. (A) Miliionair (B) Millionaire (C) Millionare (D) Millionair
96. (A) Rumble (B) Rumbble (C) Stummble (D) Jumbble

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97. (A) Nigardlely (B) Niggardly (C) Nigerdly (D) Nigardly
98. (A) Grammatical (B) Gremmatical (C) Gramatical (D) Gremmatical
99. (A) Omitted (B) Ommitted (C) Ommited (D) Omited
100. (A) Priveiege (B) Familier (C) Usualy (D) Nuisance
101. (A) Fascimile (B) Facsimile (C) Facsimele (D) Facksimile
102. (A) Haemorrage (B) Hemorhage (C) Hemmorage (D) Haemorrhage
103. (A) Hoseire (B) Hosier (C) Hosair (D) Hasier
104. (A) Punctileous (B) Punctilious (C) Punktilious (D) Punctileus
105. (A) Clientele (B) Clientale (C) Cleintele (D) Clientelle
106. (A) Definitely (B) Definately (C) Definitley (D) Definitly
107. (A) Cemetary (B) Semetary (C) Cemetery (D) Cemetry
108. (A) Recesion (B) Reccesion (C) Reccession (D) Recession
109. (A) Desiccation (B) Dessication (C) Desiccasion (D) Deziccation
110. (A) Inconvenienced (B) Inconvenicnsed (C) Inconvineinced (D) Inconvenneinced
111. (A) Misdemenour (B) Manoeuvre (C) Begining (D) Chameloon
112. (A) Irrepairable (B) Irreparable (C) Irreparabel (D) Irepairable
113. (A) Superfluous (B) Superflous (C) Superfluos (D) Supperflous
114. (A) Capracious (B) Auspicious (C) Fallicious (D) Dalicious
115. (A) Inefable (B) Inaccesible (C) Infallible (D) Invinscible
116. (A) Concomitant (B) Concommitant (C) Concommittant (D) Concommitent
117. (A) Fluorescent (B) Floorescent (C) Floorascent (D) Flourascent
118. (A) Travelling (B) Remitance (C) Kidnaping (D) Equiteble
119. (A) Neccessary (B) Temparory (C) Itinerary (D) Sanguinery
120. (A) Tomorow (B) Tommorow (C) Tommorrow (D) Tomorrow
121. (A) Superintendent (B) Superentendent (C) Suprintendent (D) Supirentendent
122. (A) Symatry (B) Symmetry (C) Symetry (D) Symmitry
123. (A) Villain (B) Alleince (C) Pleintive (D) Sustein
124. (A) Commisioner (B) Commissioner (C) Comissioner (D) Commissionar
125. (A) Asassin (B) Assassin (C) Assasin (D) Assassen
126. (A) Magnificient (B) Magnifecent (C) Magnifiscient (D) Magnificent
127. (A) Eccumenikal (B) Ecumenical (C) Ecuemenicel (D) Ekumanical
128. (A) Aprentice (B) Advertise (C) Treatice (D) Sencitive
129. (A) Misile (B) Missile (C) Misille (D) Missiel
130. (A) Abandant (B) Abendent (C) Abundent (D) Abundant
131. (A) Beneficil (B) Beneficial (C) Benifical (D) Benificial
132. (A) Avericious (B) Avaricious (C) Avarisious (D) Averisious
133. (A) Internaly (B) Coldlly (C) Fortunetely (D) Uniquely
134. (A) Affectionately (B) Afectionately (C) Affectionnality (D) Affactionately
135. (A) Aprehension (B) Apprihension (C) Aprihension (D) Apprehension
136. (A) Acquisision (B) Acquisision (C) Aquisition (D) Acquisition
137. (A) Demanstrative (B) Attractive (C) Represantative (D) Adminestrative
138. (A) Monarchy (B) Discrapancy (C) Hieararchy (D) Anorchy
139. (A) Refference (B) Relliance (C) Occurence (D) Recurrence
140. (A) Descreptive (B) Recepttive (C) Coopperative (D) Competitive
141. (A) Veterinerian (B) Vaterinerian (C) Veterinarian (D) Vetarinerian
142. (A) Equilibrium (B) Equalibirium (C) Ecquilibrium (D) Equilibriam
143. (A) Meritime (B) Marrytime (C) Marytime (D) Maritime
144. (A) Degression (B) Digresion (C) Digrestion (D) Digression
145. (A) Presomptous (B) Presumpchous (C) Presumtous (D) Presumptuous
146. (A) Anathemaa (B) Anathima (C) Anathema (D) Annathema

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147. (A) Quiant (B) Quaaint
(C) Quaint (D) Qauint

148. (A) Effervescent (B) Efferescent
(C) Effervesent (D) Efervescent

149. (A) Persuesive (B) Persuasieve
(C) Pursuasive (D) Persuasive

150. (A) Ascendancy (B) Ascendensy
(C) Asscendency (D) Ascenndency

151. (A) Holocaust (B) Holocast
(C) Holocost (D) Halocaust

152. (A) Reverantial (B) Reverential
(C) Revarential (D) Reverentiel

153. (A) Meteculous (B) Meticulous
(C) Metikyulus (D) Meticulus

154. (A) Souvenir (B) Suvenire
(C) Suvenir (D) Souvienir

155. (A) Flabergast (B) Flabergust
(C) Flabbergast (D) Flabbergust

Directions : In Questions given below, four word are given in each question, out of which only one word is wrongly spelt. Find the word and indicate it in the Answer Sheet by blackening the appropriate rectangle.

1. (A) Poignant (B) Relevent
(C) Prevalent (D) Malignant

2. (A) Seize (B) Achieve
(C) Wierd (D) Leisure

3. (A) Repent (B) Serpent
(C) Flagrent (D) Reverent

4. (A) Dining (B) Shining
(C) Determining (D) Begining

5. (A) Vendetta (B) Verisimilitude
(C) Vicarious (D) Vociferate

6. (A) Embankment (B) Deliberately
(C) Preceding (D) Proleferous

7. (A) Inexplicable (B) Inevitable
(C) Inextinguishable (D) Inexpressable

8. (A) Representation (B) Verification
(C) Amplification (D) Liberalisetion

9. (A) Reference (B) Preference
(C) Difference (D) Performence

10. (A) Agreebly (B) Cruelly
(C) Doubtfully (D) Fatally

11. (A) Nomenclature (B) Non – interference
(C) Nonchalant (D)Commisioned

12. (A) Insolvency (B) Legitimacy
(C) Hypocrisy (D) Idiosyncracy

13. (A) Anniversary (B) Bureaucracy
(C) Heresy (D) Secresy

14. (A) Malignity (B) Malodorus
(C) Malfeasance (D) Malevolent

15. (A) Unaccompanied (B) Unaccusstomed
(C) Unadopted (D) Unalloyed

16. (A) Boutique (B) Physique
(C) Opaque (D) Obleeque

17. (A) Admitting (B) Budgetting
(C) Preferring (D) Travelling

18. (A) Torpedoes (B) Mosquitoes
(C) Pianoes (D) Tomatoes

19. (A) Oscillate (B) Deliberate
(C) Ennumerate (D) Narrate

20. (A) Hurdle (B) Cuddel
(C) Puddle (D) Meddle

21. (A) Composition (B) Grammer
(C) Literature (D) Poetry

22. (A) Pneumonia (B) Diarrheoa
(C) Xenophobia (D) Amnesia

23. (A) Commission (B) Omission
(C) Possession (D) Occassion

24. (A) Pronunciation (B) Vaccum
(C) Troublesome (D) Vacuum

25. (A) Successor (B) Marriage
(C) Auctioner (D) Enthusiastic

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ANSWERS-

DIrections : In questions given below, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and mark your answer in the Answer-Sheet.

1. (A) emancipation
2. (A) prejudice
3. (A) surgeon
4. (B) potatoes
5. (B) irreversible
6. (B) independence
7. (A) hypocrisy
8. (A) aeroplane
9. (D) lonely
10. (C) ceremony
11. (A) deceive
12. (B) Argument
13. (D) tomb
14. (A) perusal
15. (A) diversion
16. (D) recondite
    Correct spellings of remaining words:
    (A) gestalt (B) imbroglios (C) impasse
17. (A) hindrance
    Correct spellings of remaining words:
    (B) correspondence (C) insurance (D) assurance
18. (C) advisory
    Correct spellings of remaining words:
    (A) adversary (B) adultery (D) arbitrary
19. (B) colleague
    Correct spellings of remaining words:
    (A) rogue (C) deluge (D) algae
20. (A) malignant
    Correct spellings of remaining words:
    (B) impertinent (C) independent (D) negligent
21. (C) Supersede
22. (D) Abundant
23. (B) Assassin
24. (C) Foyer
25. (B) Separately
26. (C) Pedestrian
27. (C) Budgetary
28. (A) Embarrassed
29. (B) Occurrence
30. (A) Livelihood
31. (D) Virtuous
32. (C) Aqueous
33. (B) Propitiate
34. (D) Flamboyant
35. (A) Mammal
36. (A) Collaborate
    Correct spellings of remaining words:
    (B) Commemorate (C) Collate (D) Chocolate
37. (B) Clairvoyant
    (A) Circuitous (C) Chivalry (D) Cavalcade
38. (D) Serenity
    Correct spellings of remaining words:
    (A) Severity (B) Sovereignty (C) Superiority

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39. (D) Accommodative
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(A) Cumulative (B)Commemorative (C) Accumulative

40. (D) Benevolence
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(A) Benediction (B) Besmirch (C) Beneficent

41. (B) Parsimonious
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(A) Paraphernalia (C) Peccadillo (D) Pediatrics

42. (B) Manageable
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(A) Measurable (C) Marriageable (D) Maneuverable

43. (C) Tumble
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(A) Tussle (B) Tunnel (D) Treble

44. (D) Presumptuous
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(A) Populous (B) Pompous (C) Perilous

45. (B) Illustrious
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(A) Impromptu (C) Illusory (D) Impetuous

46. (D) Irrelevant
47. (A) Seismic
48. (B) Chaos
49. (A) Surreptitious
50. (A) Stealthily
51. (D) Acknowledge
52. (B) Certificate
53. (A) Mischievous
54. (C) Ordinance
55. (C) Incidentally
56. (B) Circulatory
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(A) Mandatory (C) Temporary (D) Regulatory

57. (D) Exaggerate
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(A) Convenience (B) Initiative (C) Concessional

58. (B) Giraffe
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(A) Dialogue (C) Scissors (D) Humorous

59. (B) Nefarious
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(A) Assiduous (C) Macabre (D) Loquacious

60. (D) Plumage
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(A) Cortege (B) Damage (C) Mileage

61. (B) Envelope
62. (A) Character
63. (B) Drunkenness
64. (A) Surprise
65. (D) Committee
66. (D) Secretarial
67. (C) Acquisition
68. (B) Vocation
69. (C) Guard
70. (D) Corrigible

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71. (A) Aromatic
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(B) Aerobatic (C) Antarctic (D) Altruistic
72. (D) Moratorium
(A) Misogynist (B) Momentary (C) Monotheism
73. (A) Assessment
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(B) Rudiment (C) Retrenchment (D) Bereavement
74. (A) Tinker
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(B) Plumber (C) Dispatcher (D) Sailor
75. (D) Pseudonym
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(A) Psychiatrist (B) Punctilious (C) Pursuance
76. (C) Premier
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(A) Precarious (B) Precede (D) Preparation
77. (C) Superintendent
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(A) Correspondent (B) Commandant (D) Attendant
78. (B) Dictionary
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(A) Imaginary (C) Itinerary (D) Stationary
79. (C) Rehabilitation
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(A) Pronunciation (B) Repercussion (D) Tuition
80. (B) Autumn
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(A) Column (C) Condemn (D) Symptom
81. (A) Relinquish
82. (C) Expectation
83. (A) Assimilation
84. (C) Lascivious
85. (C) Enmity
86. (A) Occasion
87. (C) Intermittent
88. (B) Accommodation
89. (A) Sovereignty
90. (B) Grievance
91. (C) Entrepreneur
92. (A) Promiscuous
93. (A) Onomatopoeia
94. (D) Bureaucracy
95. (B) Millionaire
96. (A) Ramble
97. (B) Niggardly
98. (A) Grammatical
99. (A) Omitted
100. (D) Nuisance
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(A) Privilege (B) Familiar (C) Usually
101. (B) Facsimile
102. (D) Haemorrhage
103. (B) Hosier
104. (B) Punctilious
105. (A) Clientele

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106. (A) Definitely
107. (C) Cemetery
108. (D) Recession
109. (A) Desiccation
110. (A) Inconvenienced
111. (B) Manoeuvre
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(A) Misdemeanour (C) Beginning (D) Chameleon
112. (B) Irreparable
113. (A) Superfluous
114. (B) Auspicious
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(A) Capricious (C) Fallacious (D) Delicious
115. (C) Infallible
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(A) Ineffable (B) Inaccessible (D) Invincible
116. (A) Concomitant
117. (A) Fluorescent
118. (A) Travelling
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(B) Remittance (C) Kidnapping (D) Equitable
119. (C) Itinerary
(A) Necessary (B) Temporary (D) Sanguinary
120. (D) Tomorrow
121. (A) Superintendent
122. (B) Symmetry
123. (A) Villain
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(B) Alliance (C) Plaintive (D) Sustain
124. (B) Commissioner
125. (B) Assassin
126. (D) Magnificent
127. (B) Ecumenical
128. (B) Advertise
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(A) Apprentice (C) Treatise (D) Sensitive
129. (B) Missile
130. (D) Abundant
131. (B) Beneficial
132. (B) Avaricious
133. (D) Uniquely
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(A) Internally (B) Coldly (C) Fortunately
134. (A) Affectionately
135. (D) Apprehension
136. (D) Acquisition
137. (B) Attractive

Correct spellings of remaining words:
(A) Demonstrative (C) Representative (D) Administrative
138. (A) Monarchy
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(B) Discrepancy (C) Hierarchy (D) Anarchy
139. (D) Recurrence
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(A) Reference (B) Reliance (C) Occurrence

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140. (D) Competitive
Correct spellings of remaining words:
(A) Descriptive (B) Receptive (C) Cooperative
141. (C) Veterinarian
142. (A) Equilibrium
143. (D) Maritime
144. (D) Digression
145. (D) Presumptuous
146. (C) Anathema
147. (C) Quaint
148. (A) Effervescent
149. (D) Persuasive
150. (A) Ascendancy
151. (A) Holocaust
152. (B) Reverential
153. (B) Meticulous
154. (A) Souvenir
155. (C) Flabbergast

Directions : In Questions given below, four word are given in each question, out of which only one word is wrongly spelt. Find the word and indicate it in the Answer Sheet by blackening the appropriate rectangle.

ANSWERS with correct spellings of the misspelt words-

1. (B) Relevant
2. (C) Weird
3. (C) Flagrant
4. (D) Beginning
5. (D) Vociferate
6. (D) Proliferate
7. (D) Inexpressible
8. (D) Liberalization
9. (D) Performance
10. (A) Agreeably
11. (D) Commissioned
12. (D) Idiosyncrasy
13. (D) Secrecy
14. (B) Malodorous
15. (B) Unaccustomed
16. (D) Oblique
17. (B) Budgeting
18. (C) Pianos
19. (C) Enumerate
20. (B) Cuddle
21. (B) Grammar
22. (B) Diarrhoea
23. (D) Occasion
24. (B) Vacuum
25. (C) Auctioneer

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MEANING OF SOME WORDS GIVEN IN THE ASSIGNMENT

WORDS	MEANING IN HINDI	MEANING IN ENGLISH
Abundant	प्रचुरता में	Plentiful
Accommodative	समाविष्ट करने वाला	Adjusting
Accumulative	संचयी	The act of collecting
Acknowledge	स्वीकार करना कि जानकारी है	To admit the knowledg of
Acquisition	प्राप्त/कब्जे में करना	To get hold of
Adultery	विवाहेतर संबंध	Extra-marital affair
Adversary	प्रतिद्वंदी	Opponent
Alliance	गठबंधन	Association
Altruistic	परोपकारी	Unselfish devotion towards welfare of others
Anarchy	अराजकता	Lawlessness
Anathema	नफरत	Abhorrence/hatred
Apprehension	आशंका	Suspicion
Apprentice	जो किसी दक्ष व्यक्ति के मार्गदर्शन में कार्य करता है	Helper/Trainee
Aqueous	तरल/जलीय	Watery
Arbitrary	मनमाना	As per one's will or caprice
Aromatic	खुशबुदार	Perfumed
Ascendancy	अधिपत्य	Governing/Controlling
Assassin	राजनैतिक कारणों से हत्या करने वाला	One who kills for political reason
Assessment	आकलण	Evalutation
Assiduous	मेहनती	Diligent/hard-working
Assimilation	आत्मसाव	To absorb into system
Auspicious	शुभ	That brings good luck
Avaricious	लालची	Greedy
Benediction	आशिर्वाद	Blessings
Benevolence	दया	Kindness
Bereavement	मातम	Mourning
Besmirch	बदनाम करना	To defame
Bureaucracy	नौकरशाही	Ruled by Government officials
Capricious	सनकी	Fickle-minded
Cavalcade	काफिला	A processionof vehicles, ships etc
Cemetery	कब्रिस्तान	Burial ground
Chivalry	वीर या सभ्य	Gallant and courteous
Circuitous	घुमावदार	Round-about
Clairvoyant	दूरदर्शी	Able to see beyond the range of ordinary perception
Clientele	उपभोगताओं का समूह	A body of clients
Collaborate	साथ-साथ काम करना	The act of working together
Collate	जमा करना	To collect
Commemorate	के याद में मनाना	To celebrate in the memory of
Concomitant	सहयोगी	Attendent
Condemn	निन्दा करना	Criticize
Convenience	सुविधा	Facility
Corrigible	जो सुधारा जा सकता है	That can be corrected

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Cortege	नौकर-चाकर का समूह/जूलुस (विशेषकर अंतिम संस्कार के लिए ले जाने वाली)	Retinue/Procession especially funeral procession
Cuddle	आलिंगन करना	Hug/embrace
Cumulative	बढ़ाने वाला	Increasing by successive addition
Deceive	धोखा देना	To cheat
Delicious	स्वादिष्ट	Pleasant to taste
Deluge	बाढ़	Flood
Desiccation	सुखा कर देने वाला	The act of drying up/ dehydration
Digression	भटक जाना	Departure from the subject
Discrepancy	असमानता	Difference
Diversion	मोड़/घुमाव	Distraction
Ecumenical	वृहत प्रभाव डालने वाला	World wide in effect
Effervescent	बुलबुलो से भरा/उल्लासपूर्ण	Fizzy/vibrant
Emancipation	मुक्ति	Liberation/freedom
Enmity	दुश्मनी	Hostility
Entrepreneur	व्यापारी	Business man/capitalist
Enumerate	लिस्ट बनाना	To specify one after the other
Equitable	निष्पक्ष	Fair/reasonable
Exaggerate	बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर पेश करना	To overstate
Expectation	उम्मीद	Hope
Facsimile	हू-ब-हू	Exact copy
Fallacious	झूठ/भ्रामक	Untrue/misleading
Flabbergast	हक्का बक्का	Extremely surprised
Flagrant	अत्यन्त शर्मनाक	Blatant/brazen
Flamboyant	दिखावा करने वाला	Showy
Fluorescent	चमकदार	Shining/glowing
Foyer	हॉल	An entrance hallway
Gestalt	कार्यकारी यूनिट	Functional unit
Grievance	शिकायत	Complaint
Hierarchy	पदानुक्रम	Chain of people in authority according to their post.
Hindrance	रुकावट	Obstruction
Holocaust	सर्वनाश	Devastation
Humorous	विनोदी	Entertaining/amusing
Hypocrisy	पाखंड	Showing the character that is fake
Idiosyncrasy	सनक	Eccentricity/weird behaviour
Illusory	भ्रामक	Deceptive
Illustrious	प्रसिद्ध	Well known
Imbroglio	लज्जाजनक हालात	Embarrassing situation
Impasse	गतिरोध/रूकावट	Deadlock
Impertinent	अप्रासंगिक/धृष्ट	Irrelevant/Rude
Impetuous	लापरवाह/आवेगशील	Rash/Impulsive
Impromptu	बिना तैयारी के	Without preparation
Inaccessible	जहाँ पहुँचा ना जा सके	Where one cannot reach
Incidentally	गैर-इरादतन	Without intention
Inconvenienced	तकलीफ होना	Troubled
Ineffable	अवर्णणनीय	That cannot be described

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Inexpressible	अवर्णणनीय	That cannot be described/ expressed
Infallible	जो गलती ना करें	One who cannot make mistakes
Initiative	पहल	starting of
Intermittent	रूक-रूक कर	Irregular
Invincible	अजय	That cannot be defeated
Irrelevant	अप्रासंगिक	Not related to
Irreparable	जो मरम्मद ना किया जा सके	That cannot be repaired
Irreversible	जो परिवर्तित ना किया जा सके	That cannot be altered
Mischievous	शरारती	Naughty
Itinerary	यात्राक्रम	Schedule of a tour
Lascivious	अश्लील	Obscene
Liberalization	आजादी	Freedom
Loquacious	बातूनी	Talkative/Garrulous
Macabre	भयावह	Gruesome/horrible
Magnificent	भव्य	Splendid
Malignant	अहितकर	Evil, wicked
Malodorous	बदबूदार	Of bad odour
Mandatory	अनिवार्य	Compulsory
Maneuverable	जो चतुराई/दक्षता से संभाल लिया जा सकता है	That can be managed with skill or tactics
Maritime	समुद्र संबंधित	Relating to sea
Meticulous	अतिसावधान	Careful
Millionaire	लखपति	Very rich
Misdemeanour	दुव्यवहार	Misbehaviour
Misogynist	महिलाओं से नफ़रत करने वाला	One who hates women
Momentary	क्षणिक	Short-lived
Monarchy	राजतंत्र	King's rule
Monotheism	एकेश्वरवाद	Belief in one good
Moratorium	विलम्ब जो आदेश के तहत हो	An authorized period of delay
Nefarious	दुष्ट	Evil, wicked
Niggardly	कंजूस	Miserly
Nuisance	समस्या	Problem
Omitted	मिटा हुआ	Removed
Onomatopoeia	ध्वनि पर आधारित शब्द	A word formed from the sound that it produces. Eg-hiss,pop etc.
Ordinance	कानून	Statute
Paraphernalia	औजार	Miscellaneous equipment
Parsimonious	कंजूस	Miser
Peccadillo	गुनाह	Sin
Pedestrian	पैदल यात्री	One who is on foot
Pediatrics	बच्चों का डाक्टर	Doctor of children
Perilous	खतरनाक	Dangerous
Persuasive	राजी कर लेने वाला	Convincing
Perusal	निरीक्षण	Careful examination
Plaintive	याचक	One who has filed legal plaint
Plumage	पंख	Feathers of a bird

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Pompous	दिखावा करने वाला	Showy
Populous	भीड़ भरा	Crowded
Precarious	अस्थिर	Unstable
Precede	के पहले आना	To come before
Prejudice	पक्षपातपूर्ण	Partiality
Presumptuous	धृष्ट	Self assuming/too bold
Privilege	विशेषाधिकार	Special right
Proliferate	संख्या में बढ़ जाना	Multiply
Promiscuous	अनैतिक	Immoral
Propitiate	तुष्टी करना	Appease
Pseudonym	जो नाम सिर्फ लेखन के लिए लेखक ने रखा हो	Assumed named by an author
Punctilious	सावधानी से भरा	Careful
Pursuance	अनुसरण	Follow
Quaint	विचित्र/सुन्दर	Weird/pretty
Recession	गिरावट	Slump/decline
Recondite	छिपा हुआ	Concealed
Recurrence	दुबारा होना	To occur again
Rehabilitation	पुनः स्थापन	Restoration to the former state
Relevant	प्रसंगिक	Related to
Relinquish	त्याग देना	Forsake
Remittance	भुगतान	Payment/allowance
Repercussion	नतीजा	Consequence
Retrenchment	खर्चे में कटौती	Reduction of expenditure
Reverential	सम्मानीय	Respectful
Rogue	बदमाश	Scoundrel
Rudiment	प्रारंभिक	Undeveloped
Rumble	धड़धड़ाना	To make a low, heavy continuous sound
Sanguinary	रक्तपातपूर्ण	Murderoues
Serenity	शांति	Calmness
Severity	तीव्रता	Harshness/strictness
Souvenir	याद दिलाने वाला	That reminds
Sovereignty	प्रभुत्व संपन्नता	Freedom from external control
Superfluous	जरूरत से ज्यादा	More than what is needed
Supersede	निरस्त कर उसकी जगह लेना	To nullify and take its place
Sustain	टिकना	To uphold/survive
Symmetry	एक सा	Similarity of structure
Tinker	ठठेरा	One who mends houshold utensils
Tomb	कब्र	Burial chamber
Treble	उच्च ध्वनि	Shrill voice
Tumble	लुढकना	To roll over
Tunnel	सुरंग	Passageway
Tussle	द्वंद	Scuffle
Uniquely	अलग हट कर	Of different kind/unmatched
Virtuous	अच्छाई	Good quality
Vocation	रोजगार	Occupation
Vociferous	शोरगुलपूर्ण	Marked by an insistent outcry
Weird	विचित्र	Strange

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SENTENCE IMPROVEMENT

Directions : In questions given below, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (A), (B) and (C) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (D).

1. Nisha is more funnier than Natasha.
(A) Funnier (B) Funniest
(C) Quite funny (D) No improvement

2. Either Vijay or Vimal are going to be selected for the watch.
(A) Has (B) Is
(C) Have been (D) No improvement

3. My uncle presented me the more expensive watch.
(A) Much (B) Mere
(C) Most (D) No improvement

4. The two brothers shared the property beside themselves.
(A) Among (B) Between
(C) Amidst (D) No improvement

5. The office staff members wished each other on New Year's Day.
(A) One other (B) One another
(C) Each another (D) No improvement

6. The workers looked run down
(A) Happy (B) Relaxed
(C) Exhausted (D) No improvement

7. The relatives comforted the old man whose wife had died
(A) Sympathized with (B) Pitied
(C) Consoled (D) No improvement

8. They obtained the top-secret information by wrong means
(A) Clever (B) Fraudulent
(C) Bad (D) No improvement

9. His speech was broadcasted over the radio last Thursday
(A) Was broadcast
(B) Had been broadcast
(C) Has been broadcast
(D) No improvement

10. Both the mother-in-laws welcomed the newly weds with garlands of flowers
(A) Mothers-in-laws (B) Mother-in-law
(C) Mothers-in-law (D) No improvement

11. Did there bus come on time?
(A) Their's (B) Theirs
(C) Their (D) No improvement

12. Mayank was working overtime for the last two weeks.
(A) Is working
(B) Is being working
(C) Has been working
(D) No impromentˆ

13. Every morning I get up at 4 O'clock, but today I get up at 7 O'clock.
(A) Got up (B) Was getting up
(C) Am getting up (D) No improvement

14. Most children are liking ice cream.
(A) Likes (B) Like
(C) Were liking (D) No improvement

15. Supposing if he comes, what should I do?
(A) If he comes
(B) In case he will come
(C) In the event of his being come
(D) No improvement

16. Children like to eat sweets, isn't it ?
(A) do they ? (B) is it ?
(C) don't they? (D) No improvement.

17. He was so afraid that his knees knocked one another.
(A) one against (B) each other
(C) both (D) No improvement.

18. She had read Oliver Twist when she had been fourteen years old.
(A) had became (B) has become
(C) was (D) No improvement.

19. He took disadvantage of the situation and cheated many people.
(A) chance (B) advantage
(C) disapproval (D) No improvement.

20. All the candidates will give a test on Friday.
(A) appear (B) take
(C) accept (D) No improvement.

21. The increasing sale of luxuries is an index of the country's prosperity.
(A) appendix (B) pointer
(C) mark (D) No improvement

22. When are you starting to write to your friend?
(A) wanting (B) going
(C) thinking (D) No improvement

23. If I was you I would not sign the document.
(A) If I have been you (B) If I were you
(C) If I had been you (D) No improvement

24. I prefer to ride than to walk.
(A) ride to walk
(B) riding than walking
(C) riding to walking
(D) No improvement

25. They were astonished through his failure in the examination.
(A) from (B) at
(C) with (D) No improvement

26. He returned the book after he read it.
(A) was read (B) reading
(C) had read (D) No improvement

27. As he was a braveheart, Rakesh decided to join the army.
(A) Though he was a braveheart
(B) Although he was a braveheart
(C) While he was a braveheart
(D) No improvement

28. She hurt her back while she worked yesterday.
(A) worked out (B) had worked
(C) was working (D) No improvement

29. Owing to emergency conditions, the army was asked to stand up.
(A) stand out (B) stand in
(C) stand by (D) No improvement

30. He kept us all in suspension regarding his future plans.
(A) suspending (B) suspense
(C) suspicion (D) No improvement

31. During the recent floods, we waded through waist-deep water for almost half a kilometer.
(A) shuffled through (B) walked over
(C) skipped through (D) no improvement

32. In Gujarat, communal violence and rioting ignited up twice in the late seventies and early eighties.
(A) flared (B) burned
(C) took (D) no improvement

33. My friend lamented that though a complete report was sent to the department a month ago no action is being taken so far.
(A) No action has been taken.
(B) No action was taken.
(C) No action had taken.
(D) No improvement.

34. Kari left the house before Shyarn got there.
(A) will leave (B) had left
(C) leaves (D) No improvement

35. The underlining assumption is that the amount of money available is limited.
(A) undermining (B) underlying
(C) underwhelming (D) no improvement

36. She did not hand in her homework after the summer vacation.
(A) hand over (B) hand out
(C) handed (D) no improvement

37. The company is not doing well-isn't it time you sell off your shares in it ?
(A) sold (B) selling
(C) give (D) no improvement

38. Two children were knocked down by a speeding truck.
(A) turned down (B) pulled down
(C) brought down (D) no improvement

39. Although Pandas eat bamboo almost exclusively, they are also carnivorous.
(A) Until (B) As soon as
(C) Not only (D) No improvement

40. He was weary of failure, Didn't he ?
(A) Isn't he ? (B) Wasn't he ?
(C) Doesn't he ? (D) No improvement

41. What you have been doing since the work shop last month ?
(A) have you done
(B) you have done
(C) have you been doing
(D) No improvement

42. Keats says the idea very well in his poems.
(A) speaks (B) describes
(C) expresses (D) No improvement

43. The enemy soldiers went back hastily.
(A) returned (B) retreated
(C) retrenched (D) No improvement

44. No sooner had the teacher entered the room and the boys rushed to their seats.
(A) when (B) than
(C) but (D) No improvement

45. We have already disposed our old house.
(A) disposed off (B) disposed out
(C) disposed of (D) No improvement

46. We can buy anything in this shop, Can we?
(A) Isn't it? (B) Can't we?
(C) Don't we? (D) No improvement

47. If I had followed your advice, I would not regret today.
(A) will not regret
(B) had not regretted
(C) would not have regretted
(D) No improvement

48. Somebody must be made to answer for the security scam.
(A) to (B) after
(C) upon (D) No improvement

49. Corruption is the most serious problem in India.
(A) the more serious
(B) the seriouser
(C) serious
(D) No improvement

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50. They reached at Calcutta on Monday last.
(A) reached to Calcutta
(B) reached on Calcutta
(C) reached Calcutta
(D) No improvement

51. I did not saw my cousin in Madras.
(A) not seen (B) did not see
(C) did not seen (D) No improvement

52. He behaves like coward.
(A) cowardly
(B) in a cowardly manner
(C) as if he was a coward
(D) No improvement

53. Neither of them went to the cinema.
(A) Both of them did not go
(B) Both did not go
(C) Neither went
(D) No improvement

54. I used to have very thick hair.
(A) use to have (B) used to having
(C) used to had (D) No improvement

55. She usually does not leave for work until she finished all her chores.
(A) finishes (B) has finished
(C) had finished (D) No improvement

56. The article should not exceed more than hundred words.
(A) exceed beyond (B) exceed than
(C) exceed (D) No improvement

57. Geeta said that she had never viewed across a book she liked so much.
(A) come across (B) come through
(C) come round (D) No improvement

58. I will be giving blood in the hospital at 9.00 a.m. tomorrow.
(A) exchanging (B) contributing
(C) donating (D) No improvement

59. He may be poor now but he appears to be rich.
(A) seem rich (B) rich to be
(C) to have been rich (D) No improvement

60. The suspected couple was taken away from the airport through a side entrance to the police station for interrogation.
(A) whisked (B) rushed
(C) guided (D) No improvement

61. She left the room feeling contrite.
(A) sorry for what she had done
(B) rather ill
(C) extremely irritated
(D) No improvement

62. The transport workers have organised a strike asking for more salary.
(A) demanding (B) begging
(C) requesting (D) No improvement

63. The only way to solve the racial problem is by education.
(A) because of (B) thanks to
(C) on account of (D) No improvement

64. It was mere affection that stopped him from beating his son:
(A) great (B) much
(C) filial (D) No improvement

65. The British superiority all over Africa and Asia collapsed in the first half of the twentieth century.
(A) domicile (B) residence
(C) dominion (D) No improvement

66. Did you finish the work yet ?
(A) Had you finished
(B) Haven't you finished
(C) Would you finish
(D) No improvement

67. I'll tell you as soon, as I'll know.
(A) I would know (B) I can know
(C) I know (D) No improvement

68. How are you going to have your car painted? I am going to have it red painted.
(A) paint it red (B) have it painted red
(C) paint (D) No improvement

69. He is one who gives money or helps others who has been instrumental in the upliftment of many. poverty stricken people.
(A) a philosopher (B) a philatelist
(C) a philanthropist (D) No improvement

70. The job wasn't interesting, but on the contrary it was well-paid.
(A) on the whole
(B) on the other side
(C) on the other hand
(D) No improvement

71. When those whom he had injured accused him of being a charlatan he retorted curtly that he had never been a quack.
(A) libertine (B) sycophant
(C) plagiarist (D) No improvement

72. The postman comes twice a day, don't he ?
(A) doesn't he (B) does he
(C) do he (D) No improvement

73. My friend won me at tennis.
(A) succeeded me (B) outran me
(C) beat me (D) No improvement

74. We met a lot of people at our holidays.
(A) on (B) in
(C) during (D) No improvement

75. You must remind me to post the letters.
(A) remember me
(B) have remind me
(C) have remembered me
(D) No improvement

Aspirant Coaching

76. People whom are outdoors for long periods of time need to protect themselves to avoid the harmful effects of too much sunlight.
(A) who (B) how
(C) whose (D) No improvement

77. Since setting up, the club has produced so many players.
(A) since its inception
(B) since have been set up
(C) Being set up
(D) No improvement

78. The opposition members in the legislative assembly have decided to oppose any bill put forward by the ruling party.
(A) keep in (B) render
(C) offer (D) No improvement

79. The department has been running this programme for the past two years.
(A) from the past two years
(B) since the past two years
(C) the last two years
(D) No improvement

80. She paid close attention to the man sitting besides her.
(A) beside to (B) beside
(C) beside of (D) No improvement

81. I shall see him only if he agreed to bear the cost.
(A) agrees (B) might agree
(C) had agreed (D) No improvement

82. I can accept anything than dishonesty.
(A) anything other than
(B) any other thing than
(C) anything more than
(D) No improvement

83. One must obey his parents.
(A) his own parents (B) parents
(C) one's parents (D) No improvement

84. No sooner had she heard the news when she fainted.
(A) that she fainted (B) than she fainted
(C) and she fainted (D) No improvement

85. At the very moment they were showing signs of growing nervousness, isn't it ?
(A) wasn't it (B) weren't it
(C) weren't they (D) No improvement

86. One hour in the week was set aside by him for the reception of whomsoever chose to visit him.
(A) whomever (B) whosoever
(C) who (D) No improvement

87. By way to introduce, he made some pertinent remarks.
(A) of introduction (B) of introducing
(C) to introducing (D) No improvement

88. Sleeping, resting and fluids are the best ways to care for a cold.
(A) and that drinking fluids
(B) and drinking fluids
(C) which drank fluids
(D) No improvement

89. Suddenly a pigeon faltered out of the rubble.
(A) fluttered (B) flustered
(C) frittered (D) No improvement

90. I do not like these kind of novels.
(A) this kind (B) those kind
(C) this kinds (D) No improvement

91. I hope I am going to get fever soon.
(A) fear (B) feel afraid
(C) doubt if (D) No improvement

92. When we came out of the cinema, it was falling with rain.
(A) pouring (B) descending
(C) dropping (D) No improvement

93. Rahul has lived in Delhi for three years when his parents came there.
(A) was living
(B) has been living
(C) had been living
(D) No improvement

94. Unity in diversity is the most noticeable quality of India.
(A) popular (B) remarkable
(C) famous (D) no improvement

95. He said that he saw him last year, to discuss the documents.
(A) met (B) had seen
(C) seen (D) no improvement

96. Kalidasa is the Shakespeare of India.
(A) Shakespeare
(B) a Shakespeare
(C) like Shakespeare
(D) no improvement

97. He is addicted to alcohol and exerts a bad influence for his family.
(A) on (B) in
(C) about (D) no improvement

98. Them shoes are mine.
(A) Those (B) That
(C) Their (D) No improvement

99. Sordid and sensatinal books tend to vitate the public taste.
(A) divide (B) distract
(C) distort (D) No improvemnt

100. By studying AIDS has engaged many researchers in the last decade.
(A) Important study
(B) Now that the study
(C) The study of
(D) No improvemnt

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101. His Master's thesis was highly estimated and is now being prepared for publication.
(A) was highly discussed
(B) was highly commended
(C) is highly appraised
(D) No improvemnt

102. No sooner had she realized her blunder than she began to take corrective measures.
(A) then she began to take
(B) than she began taking
(C) when she began to take
(D) No improvement

103. A good scholar must be precise and possess originality.
(A) must be precise and original
(B) must be possess precision and original
(C) must be precision and possess originality
(D) No improvement

104. The false appearance of the building erected for the function was blown away in the storm.
(A) Exterior (B) Facade
(C) Skeleton (D) No improvement

105. I will be with you in one quarter of an hour.
(A) a quarter of one hour
(B) a quarter of an hour
(C) a quarter of hour
(D) no improvement

106. She has decided to canvas for the Conservative Party.
(A) advertise (B) catvass
(C) canvassing (D) no improvement

107. Serious charges of corruption were levied against him.
(A) put (B) levelled
(C) made (D) no improvement

108. He ordered me open the window.
(A) asked (B) bade
(C) requested (D) no improvement

109. A lot of bloodshed could have been saved, had the administration taken timely action.
(A) Protected (B) Prevented
(C) Eschewed (D) no improvement

110. Along with success comes a need for wisdom.
(A) thought (B) thirst
(C) reputation (D) no improvement

111. Do you know to prepare the Balance Sheet?
(A) Do you know to balance
(B) Do you know to make
(C) Do you know how to prepare
(D) No improvement

112. Neither plants nor animals, can survive without oxygen.
(A) Plants can neither
(B) Neither can plants
(C) Plants, neither
(D) No improvement

113. The professor has agreed to take remediable classes for the weaker students.
(A) redressal (B) remedial
(C) practice (D) some

114. My foot is paining.
(A) aching (B) ailing
(C) hurting (D) No improvement

115. The light went out while I read.
(A) was reading (B) am reading
(C) had read (D) No improvement

116. She said me about her holiday in Kerala.
(A) told about (B) said about
(C) had read (D) No improvement

117. Why do you prefer the theatre than the cinema ?
(A) for (B) against
(C) to (D) No improvement

118. He is the only man I know, who can laugh at himself.
(A) whose (B) whom
(C) which (D) No improvement

119. Very little rice was found in the pot after all the guests had eaten.
(A) stored (B) remained
(C) was cooked (D) No improvement

120. The policeman captured the first car that approached and ordered the driver to take the injured child to the hospital.
(A) caught (B) commandeered
(C) interrupted (D) No improvement

121. He won't hear you provided you shout.
(A) unless (B) in case
(C) as long as (D) No improvement

122. The ship is at the anchor and the sailors are now at ease.
(A) at anchor (B) at an anchor
(C) at its anchor (D) No improvement

123. They objected to the plan on the grounds that it was too expensive.
(A) refused (B) declined
(C) disagreed (D) No improvement

124. The music show already began when we arrived in the hall.
(A) had already begun
(B) had already began
(C) would begin
(D) No improvement

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125. There will be black murder when she hears this.
(A) red (B) blue
(C) pink (D) No improvement

126. The congregation believes that it has selected a suitable preacher.
(A) it has been selected
(B) it have selected
(C) it has select
(D) No improvement

127. My group of tenth-graders are well behaved.
(A) is so well behaved
(B) are so well behaved
(C) is well behaved
(D) No improvement

128. My admonishing to him will not change his mind.
(A) admonishing at him
(B) admonishing him
(C) admonishing for him
(D) No improvement

129. She gave most of her time to dance.
(A) lent (B) spent
(C)devoted (D) No improvement

130. The people criticized the terrorist attack.
(A) condoned (B) condemned
(C) conceded (D) No improvement

131. Surbhi's father did not want her to have spent all her money at the fair.
(A) to be spending
(B) to have been spending
(C) to spend
(D) No improvement

132. Basmati rice is more superior than most other varieties of rice.
(A) superior than
(B) more superior to
(C) superior to
(D) No improvement

133. Those were the days when we would all go out together.
(A) will all go out
(B) will be going out
(C) would have been going
(D) No improvement

134. Beside being a poet, he is also a famous singer.
(A) Besides being
(B) Besides becoming
(C) Beside becoming
(D) No improvement

135. Work at the request of your conscience.
(A) behest (B) desires
(C) orders (D) No improvement

136. A large number of people have fallen victim to dengue fever.
(A) of (B) from
(C) with (D) No improvement

137. The stranger asked the little girl what is her name.
(A) what her name is
(B) what her name was
(C) what was her name
(D) No improvement

138. She scoffed on the idea of revolution.
(A) for (B) at
(C) about (D) No improvement

139 The Minister denied reports that prices will rose after the budget.
(A) would rise after
(B) will now rise
(C) is rising up
(D) No correction required

140. His life is an example of how the human will can flourish even in harsh conditions.
(A) what the human will can
(B) how the human can and will
(C) when the human will can
(D) No correction required

141. Enlightenment were a state of relaxed awareness.
(A) had (B) has
(C) is (D) No improvement

142. I complimented him for his success in the examination.
(A) about (B) on
(C) at (D) No improvement

143. He should not had ignored his friend.
(A) should not have
(B) should have not
(C) should not has
(D) No improvement

144. The judge asked the lawyer to be consistent with proof in the case.
(A) corroboration (B) testimony
(C) evidence (D) No improvement

145. Raju requested me to his birthday party tomorrow.
(A) indulged (B) invited
(C) inspired (D) No improvement

146. It was quite clear that the runner could be able to improve upon his own record.
(A) will be able
(B) should be able
(C) would be able
(D) No improvement

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147. This work of art is worthy to praise.
(A) for (B) of
(C) about (D) No improvement

148. To alleviate the pain of losing his only son, he took up meditation.
(A) lessen (B) minimalise
(C) lesson (D) No improvement

149. The Prime Minister established a commission to look after the plight of the widows.
(A) formed (B) created
(C) set up (D) No improvement

150. Rakesh didn't knew my address.
(A) didn't known (B) didn't have
(C) didn't know (D) No improvement

151. He is a descendant from the Mughal royalty.
(A) of (B) in
(C) for (D) No improvement

152. Mary would not go to the market unless I go with her.
(A) shall go (B) went
(C) would go (D) No improvement

153. Flowers embellishment the beauty of our surroundings.
(A) replenish (B) enhance
(C) destroys (D) No improvement

154. The cheapest electronic good are manufactured in China.
(A) electronical good
(B) electrical good
(C) electronic goods
(D) No improvement

155 I have been living in Delhi from 1989.
(A) eversince (B) since
(C) in (D) No improvement

156. I grew up in a tiny town called Alwar.
(A) a minute town
(B) a humungous town
(C) a small town
(D) No improvement

157. He asked me if I had a disease.
(A) was unwell (B) is unwell
(C) have a disease (D)No improvement

158. The student who will score the maximum marks, will be awarded a certificate.
(A) who scores the maximum marks
(B) who would score the maximum marks
(C) who would be scoring the maximum marks
(D) No improvement

159. She congratulated him on his success in the examination.
(A) about (B) for
(D) at (D) No improvement

160. The team has been practising from the past two months.
(A) since the past (B) for the past
(C) for past (D) No improvement

161. Her brother may have aged when she last saw him.
(A) since she last saw him
(B) from when she last saw him
(C) before she last saw him
(D) No improvement

162. She is really looking forward to interact with the poet.
(A) looking forward for interacting
(B) looking forward to interacting
(C) looking forward towards interacting
(D) No improvement

163. Frank stood beside to Harry.
(A) beside (B) besides
(C) besides to (D) No improvement

164. If you put your heart to it, you will be a winner.
(A) in it (B) into it
(C) on it (D) No improvement

165. If I will go there, I shall buy the book.
(A) I went (B) I shall go
(C) I go (D) No improvement

166. It took her a long time to get past her failure in the medical examination.
(A) through (B) over
(C) by (D) No improvement

167. When we came out of the restaurant it was half past eleven.
(A) When we had come out of the restaurant
(B) After we came out of the restaurant
(C) When we have come out of the restaurant
(D) No improvement

168. I did not agree with him; he appeared to be so bigoted for me to concur.
(A) much (B) very
(C) too (D) No improvement

169. As soon as she noticed the workmen, she asked them what they have been doing.
(A) have done (B) had been doing
(C) are doing (D) No improvement

170. The boy wanted to ask his father for money, but waited for a propitious occasion.
(A) protective (B) prophetic
(C) prospective (D) No improvement

171. John is wearing his jacket as it is getting very cold.
(A) getting on (B) putting on
(C) taking on (D) No improvement

172. I worked in this office since 2005.
(A) have worked (B) have been working
(C) am working (D) No improvement

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173. The host offered me tea but I denied it.
(A) said no (B) rejected
(C) refused (D) No improvement

174. Can any spiritually dead man be so as to have no love for his native country
(A) Can any man be so spiritually dead as to have no love for his native country ?
(B) Can any native man be so dead as to have no love for his spiritual country ?
(C) Can any dead man be so as to have no spiritual love for his native country ?
(D) No improvement

175. How can anyone sympathize with you when what you say is hardly gullible?
(A) credible (B) incredible
(C) credulous (D) No improvement

176. That was not quite all what I did during the holidays.
(A) that (B) which
(C) how (D) No improvement

177. Since he had studied very hard, Ramesh had little hope of passing his examination.
(A) Despite (B) Although
(C) However (D) No improvement

178. He wants to buy a new shirt as he has no money.
(A) since (B) but
(C) because (D) No improvement

179. His house has no furnitures yet.
(A) have no furniture yet
(B) had no furniture yet .
(C) has no furniture yet
(D) No improvement

180. Poisonous waste from the industrial plants is hazardous to the environment.
(A) toxic (B) troublesome
(C) effluent (D) No improvement

181. If I were in the hospital, would you visit me?
(A) will you visit me?
(B) are you visiting me?
(C) you will visit me?
(D) No improvement

182. He throwed it out of the window.
(A) threw (B) throw
(C) thrown (D) No improvement

183. I don't want to take on too much of your time,
(A) take (B) take up
(C) take away (D) No improvement

184. It's obvious that they are trying to cheat, isn't it?
(A) are they? (B) aren't they?
(C) is it? (D) No improvement

185. He is not only known for his wealth but also for his learning.
(A) not only known for his learning
(B) only known for his wealth
(C) known not only for his wealth
(D) No improvement

186. Owing to the close affinity of the architect and the builder, the project was completed ahead of schedule.
(A) termination (B) cooperation
(C) collaboration (D) No improvement

187. The servant was disturbed as her son was now out of sight due to bad company.
(A) out of bounds (B) out of control
(C) out of reach (D) No improvement

188. Whenever I doubt about the meaning of a word, I look up my dictionary.
(A) whenever I have a doubt
(B) Whenever I am in doubt
(C) The moment I doubt
(D) No improvement

189. The patient has since been discharged.
(A) since has been (B) has been since
(C) is since (D) No improvement

190. The strong breeze blew his hat away.
(A) The strong air
(B) The strong breath
(C) The strong wind
(D) No improvement

191. The Japanese are hardly working people.
(A) a hard working people
(B) a hardly working people
(C) hard working people
(D) No improvement

192. The monkey was seated at the foot of a tree.
(A) bottom (B) end
(C) root (D) No improvement

193. He decided to reveal the corruption in his department to the media.
(A) show (B) disclose
(C) expose (D) No improvement

194. My friend lives in a nearby street whose name I have forgotten.
(A) the name of which (B) which name
(C) of which name (D)No improvement

195. I in black and white must have your terms down.
(A) I must have in black and white your terms down.
(B) I must have your terms in black and white down.
(C) I must have your terms down in black

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and white.

(D) No improvement

196. We are credibly informed that the murderer has given himself up.

(A) We are informed that the murderer has credibly given himself up.

(B) We are informed that the murderer has given credibly himself up.

(C) We are informed that credibly the murderer has given up himself.

(D) No improvement

197. We generally select <u>one of the most intelligent student of the school for this award</u>.

(A) one of the most intelligent students of the school

(B) one of the intelligent most students of the school

(C) one of the intelligent most student of the school

(D) No improvement

198. He both won a medal and a scholarship.

(A) He won a medal and a scholarship both.

(B) Both he won a medal and a scholarship.

(C) He won both a medal and a scholarship.

(D) No improvement

199. The man whom I thought was thoroughly honest proved to be a swindler.

(A) The man whom I thought was thoroughly honest proved a swindler.

(B) The man who I thought was thoroughly honest proved to be a swindler.

(C) The man to whom I thought was thoroughly honest proved to be a swindler,

(D) No improvement

200. No sooner had the dividend been declared, the notices were sent out.

(A) The company had hardly declared the dividend till the notices were sent for mailing.

(B) They had no sooner declared the dividend then the notices were sent out.

(C) Hardly had the dividend been declared when the notices were sent out.

(D) No improvement

201. Riding upon his horse, the tiger jumped at him.

(A) Riding upon the tiger, the horse jumped at him.

(B) The tiger jumped at him while he was riding upon his horse.

(C) The tiger rode at him while he was jumping upon his horse.

(D) No improvement

202. What do you for go to school?

(A) For what do you go to school?

(B) What do you go for to school?

(C) What do you go to school for?

(4) No improvement

203. He pleased the directors and this completed his report in good time.

(A) He pleased the directors in good time and this completed his report,

(B) He completed his report in good time and this pleased the directors.

(C) He pleased the directors and completed his report and this in good time.

(D) No improvement

204. The courtiers used to tell the King how efficient an administrator he was all day long.

(A) The courtiers all day long used to tell the King how efficient an administrator he was.

(B) The courtiers used all day long to tell the King how efficient an administrator he was.

(C) The courtiers used to tell the King all day long how efficient an administrator he was.

(D) No improvement

205. We had a grand party and we enjoyed very much.

(A) We had a grand party and enjoyed very much.

(B) We had a grand party to enjoy very much.

(C) We had a grand party and we enjoyed ourselves very much.

(D) No improvement

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Answers :

1.	(A)	2.	(B)	3.	(C)	4.	(B)	5.	(B)	6.	(C)	7.	(C)	8.	(B)	9.	(A)	10.	(C)
11.	(C)	12.	(C)	13.	(A)	14.	(B)	15.	(A)	16.	(C)	17.	(B)	18.	(C)	19.	(B)	20.	(B)
21.	(D)	22.	(B)	23.	(B)	24.	(C)	25.	(B)	26.	(C)	27.	(D)	28.	(C)	29.	(C)	30.	(B)
31.	(D)	32.	(A)	33.	(A)	34.	(B)	35.	(B)	36.	(A)	37.	(A)	38.	(D)	39.	(D)	40.	(C)
41.	(C)	42.	(C)	43.	(B)	44.	(B)	45.	(C)	46.	(B)	47.	(C)	48.	(D)	49.	(D)	50.	(C)
51.	(B)	52.	(B)	53.	(D)	54.	(D)	55.	(B)	56.	(C)	57.	(A)	58.	(C)	59.	(C)	60.	(A)
61.	(D)	62.	(A)	63.	(D)	64.	(C)	65.	(C)	66.	(B)	67.	(C)	68.	(B)	69.	(C)	70.	(A)
71.	(D)	72.	(A)	73.	(C)	74.	(C)	75.	(D)	76.	(A)	77.	(A)	78.	(D)	79.	(D)	80.	(B)
81.	(A)	82.	(A)	83.	(C)	84.	(B)	85.	(C)	86.	(B)	87.	(A)	88.	(B)	89.	(A)	90.	(A)
91.	(A)	92.	(A)	93.	(C)	94.	(B)	95.	(B)	96.	(A)	97.	(A)	98.	(A)	99.	(B)	100.	(C)
101.	(B)	102.	(B)	103.	(D)	104.	(B)	105.	(B)	106.	(B)	107.	(B)	108.	(B)	109.	(B)	110.	(D)
111.	(C)	112.	(D)	113.	(B)	114.	(A)	115.	(A)	116.	(B)	117.	(C)	118.	(D)	119.	(B)	120.	(B)
121.	(A)	122.	(A)	123.	(D)	124.	(A)	125.	(B)	126.	(C)	127.	(C)	128.	(B)	129.	(C)	130.	(B)
131.	(C)	132.	(C)	133.	(D)	134.	(A)	135.	(A)	136.	(C)	137.	(B)	138.	(B)	139.	(A)	140.	(B)
141.	(C)	142.	(B)	143.	(A)	144.	(C)	145.	(B)	146.	(C)	147.	(B)	148.	(B)	149.	(C)	150.	(C)
151.	(A)	152.	(B)	153.	(B)	154.	(C)	155.	(B)	156.	(C)	157.	(C)	158.	(A)	159.	(D)	160.	(B)
161.	(A)	162.	(B)	163.	(A)	164.	(B)	165.	(C)	166.	(B)	167.	(D)	168.	(C)	169.	(D)	170.	(D)
171.	(B)	172.	(B)	173.	(C)	174.	(A)	175.	(A)	176.	(A)	177.	(B)	178.	(B)	179.	(C)	180.	(A)
181.	(A)	182.	(A)	183.	(A)	184.	(B)	185.	(C)	186.	(C)	187.	(B)	188.	(A)	189.	(D)	190.	(C)
191.	(C)	192.	(D)	193.	(C)	194.	(A)	195.	(C)	196.	(A)	197.	(A)	198.	(C)	199.	(D)	200.	(C)
201.	(B)	202.	(C)	203.	(B)	204.	(C)	205.	(C)										

Paramount Courses

SENTENCE ARRANGEMENT

(PRACTICE SET)

BANK EXAMS

Directions: Rearrange the following six sentences (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.

I

(1) The sailor was told it was placed there as warning signal to sailors to warn them to the danger

(2) He returned to the spot a few years later as captain of his own ship.

(3) The ship was at sea for many days and finally anchored near the coastline.

(4) The night was stormy and without a warning signal his ship was wrecked on that very rock.

(5) One of the sailors on board saw a bell tied to a dangerous submerged rock.

(6) As a joke the sailor decided to steal the bell and hide it despite being informed of this.

1. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) (1) (B) (2) (C) (3) (D) (4) (E) (5)
2. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) (1) (B) (2) (C) (3) (D) (4) (E) (5)
3. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) (1) (B) (2) (C) (3) (D) (4) (E) (5)
4. Which of the following should be the **FIFTH** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) (1) (B) (2) (C) (3) (D) (4) (E) (5)
5. Which of the following should be the **SIXTH (LAST)** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) (1) (B) (2) (C) (3) (D) (4) (E) (5)

II

(1) The emperor was impressed with me and rewarded me suitably.

(2) He then asked me to make it shorter without erasing its ends.

(3) One fine day the king decided to test my intelligence.

(4) By doing so, I could make the line shorter without erasing the ends.

(5) After thinking over it for some time, I drew longer lines on both the ends of the line that the emperor had drawn.

(6) He drew a line on the floor with the help of a chalk.

6. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) (1) (B) (2) (C) (3) (D) (4) (E) (5)
7. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) (2) (B) (3) (C) (4) (D) (5) (E) (6)
8. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) (1) (B) (2) (C) (3) (D) (4) (E) (5)
9. Which of the following should be the **FOURTH** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) (2) (B) (3) (C) (4) (D) (5) (E) (6)
10. Which of the following should be the **LAST (SIXTH)** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) (1) (B) (2) (C) (3) (D) (4) (E) (5)

III

(1) His wife travelled hundreds of kilometers to the palace to demand an explanation from the king.

(2) The King was known as a great warrior.

(3) "You chose to conquer us but do not rule us properly!" was the reply.

(4) He had conquered many countries.

(5) He said angrily, "How can you hold me responsible for something that happened so far away?"

(6) One day thieves attacked and killed a merchant and his son in one of them.

11. Which of the following should be the **FOURTH** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) (1) (B) (2) (C) (3) (D) (4) (E) (5)
12. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) (2) (B) (3) (C) (4) (D) (5) (E) (6)
13. Which of the following should be the **LAST (SIXTH)** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) (2) (B) (3) (C) (4) (D) (5) (E) (6)
14. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) (1) (B) (2) (C) (3) (D) (4) (E) (5)
15. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) (2) (B) (3) (C) (4) (D) (5) (E) (6)

IV

(1) The blame for lacking creativity is, however, put on the present generation by the modern educationists.

(2) The concept of homework began so that the pupils could revise that was being taught in the class.

(3) By doing so, most of the schools took away the leisure time of the children.

(4) Instead, these educationists should suggest lowering of burden of homework to the commission for educational reforms.

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(5) The purpose of this concept was, however, defeated when the schools started overburdening students with so called homework.

(6) Lack of such leisure time does not allow the children to develop creative pursuits.

16. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** after rearrangement?
(A) (1) (B) (2) (C) (3) (D) (4) (E) (5)

17. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** after rearrangement?
(A) (1) (B) (2) (C) (3) (D) (4) (E) (5)

18. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** after rearrangement?
(A) (1) (B) (2) (C) (4) (D) (5) (E) (6)

19. Which of the following should be the **SIXTH (LAST)** after rearrangement?
(A) (2) (B) (3) (C) (4) (D) (5) (E) (6)

20. Which of the following should be the **FIFTH** after rearrangement?
(A) (1) (B) (2) (C) (3) (D) (5) (E) (6)

V (1) In turn the buyer is called the franchisee.

(2) These two parties are called the franchisor and franchisee.

(3) This means that it gives permission for the buyer to use its name and sell its products.

(4) He pays money to the franchisor and agrees to obey the rules the franchisor makes.

(5) A franchising agreement includes two parties.

(6) The franchisor is the business house/ entity which grants the franchisee license.

21. Which of the following should be the **FOURTH** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) (2) (B) (3) (C) (4) (D) (5) (E) (6)

22. Which of the following should be the **LAST (SIXTH)** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) (2) (B) (3) (C) (4) (D) (5) (E) (6)

23. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) (2) (B) (3) (C) (4) (D) (5) (E) (6)

24. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) (5) (B) (6) (C) (1) (D) (4) (E) (2)

25. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) (1) (B) (2) (C) (3) (D) (4) (E) (5)

VI (1) For instance if we measure the room temperature continuously and plot its graph with time on X-axis and temperature on the Y-axis; we get a continuous waveform, which is an analog signal. Analog is always continuous.

(2) The absence or presence of something can be used to plot a digital signal.

(3) An analog signal is a continuously varying signal, similar to a sinusoidal waveform.

(4) Any signal can be classified into one of the two types; analog and digital.

(5) In contrast, a digital signal takes the form of pulses, where we have something or nothing.

26. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) (1) (B) (2) (C) (3) (D) (4) (E) (5)

27. Which of the following should be the **FIFTH** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) (1) (B) (2) (C) (3) (D) (4) (E) (5)

28. Which of the following should be the **FOURTH** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) (1) (B) (2) (C) (3) (D) (4) (E) (5)

29. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) (1) (B) (2) (C) (3) (D) (4) (E) (5)

30. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) (1) (B) (2) (C) (3) (D) (4) (E) (5)

VII (1) Thus they teach us that no matter how insignificant you think you are, you can accomplish extraordinary things.

(2) During the course of its life it was struck by lightning fourteen times.

(3) But one day it was attacked by an army of beetles.

(4) The tree stood at the foot of the Himalayas for over four hundred years.

(5) The tiny insects ate their way through the tree and destroyed it.

(6) It even survived innumerable storms and avalanches.

31. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) (1) (B) (2) (C) (3) (D) (4) (E) (5)

32. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) (2) (B) (3) (C) (4) (D) (5) (E) (6)

33. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) (2) (B) (3) (C) (4) (D) (5) (E) (6)

34. Which of the following should be the **FIFTH** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) (1) (B) (2) (C) (3) (D) (4) (E) (5)

35. Which of the following should be the **LAST (SIXTH)** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) (1) (B) (2) (C) (3) (D) (4) (E) (5)

VIII (A) To elaborate briefly on these characteristics and dimensions that the author is talking about- NRMs are

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general tests intended to be used to classify students by percentile for measuring either aptitude or proficiency for admissions into or placement within a program.

(B) Contrastingly, the CRM, such as a locally produced achievement test, measures absolute performance that is compared only with the learning objective, hence a perfect score is theoretically obtainable by all students who have a mastery of the pre-specified material, or conversely, all students may fail the test.

(C) In most of these books the authors classify a measurement strategy as either norm-referenced (NRM) or criterion-referenced (CRM).

(D) Another author points out how the type of interpretation that an NRM offers is the relative performance of the students compared with that of all the others resulting in ideally a bell curve distribution.

(E) Numerous books on constructing and using language tests have been written by various authors.

(F) CRMs on the other hand are more specific, achievement or diagnostic tests intended to be used for motivating students by measuring to what percent they have achieved mastery of the taught or learned material.

(G) One of the authors clearly delineates the differences of these two types by focusing on the categories of "test characteristics" and "logistical dimension."

36. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) G (B) B (C) C (D) D (E) E

37. Which of the following should be the **FIFTH** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) A (B) B (C) C (D) F (E) E

38. Which of the following should be the **SEVENTH (LAST)** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) A (B) B (C) C (D) D (E) E

39. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) A (B) B (C) G (D) D (E) E

40. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?
(A) A (B) B (C) C (D) D (E) E

ANSWERS

I	1. (C)	2. (E)	3. (A)	4. (B)	5. (D)
II	6. (C)	7. (E)	8. (B)	9. (D)	10. (A)
III	11. (A)	12. (E)	13. (B)	14. (B)	15. (C)
IV	16. (C)	17. (B)	18. (D)	19. (C)	20. (A)
V	21. (B)	22. (C)	23. (A)	24. (B)	25. (E)
VI	26. (D)	27. (B)	28. (E)	29. (A)	30. (C)
VII	31. (D)	32. (E)	33. (A)	34. (E)	35. (A)
VIII	36. (E)	37. (D)	38. (B)	39. (C)	40. (C)

CDS EXAMS

Directions: In the following items, each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentence are given in the beginning as S_1 and S_6. The middle four sentences in each have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find out the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark accordingly on the Answer Sheet.

1. S_1 Unity in diversity is a unique feature of India
S_6 Have you read this book? If not, you should do so now.
P They should, therefore, first try to know the mind and spirit of India– the Indian ethos, so to say.
Q Nehru has referred to this unity very feelingly in 'The Discovery of India'.
R Those who do not see this underlying unity in apparent diversity fail to understand this country properly.
S Then, they will discern strands of common heritage running all through the differences of language, dress, food, method of worship etc.
The proper sequence should be :
(A) Q R S P (B) P S R Q
(C) S Q P R (D) R P S Q

2. S_1 There was a legend among our people that the island had once been covered with tall trees.
S_6 Tumai angrily went down, down to another world; so people die today because he did.
P This was a long time ago, at the beginning of the world when Tumai and Mukat ruled.
Q Tumai wished people to die.
R The two gods quarreled about many things.
S Mukat did not.
The proper sequence should be :
(A) P R Q S (B) P S R Q
(C) S P R Q (D) S Q P R

3. S_1 There was something about the smile of Mr. Acton, when he came over to Sharma's table, which betokened disaster.
S_6 Specially, since Mr. Acton was not known to smile too much, being a

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morose, old Sahib, hard working and conscientious.

P The fact the Mr. Acton should come over to his table at all, fawn upon him and say what he had said was, of course, most flattering.

Q For very rarely did the head of the firm condescend to move down the corridor, where the Indian staff of Henry King and Co., worked.

R But that smile on Mr. Acton's face !

S But as the Sahib had only said, "Mr. Sharma, I have brought something for you specially from London, you must come into my office on Monday and take it." Sharma could not surmise the real meaning of the General Manager's remark.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) S P Q R (B) P R S Q
(C) S Q R P (D) Q R S P

4. S_1 Arun suddenly found himself in the streets.

S_6 When he applied for the refund of his security, there was hardly anyone at the other end to receive his application.

P There was a little money in the bank and he had some stock on hand.

Q The prices were going down, and he could hardly realize a few hundred rupees.

R At first he could hardly understand the full significance of this collapse.

S But the stock moved out slowly.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) P S Q R (B) S Q R P
(C) R P S Q (D) P Q S R

5. S_1 Science has given us powers fit for the gods.

S_6 And we should remember that they are very stern masters.

P For example, we do not know how to manage our machines.

Q Yet we use them like small children.

R But in practice, they have become man's masters.

S Machines were made to be man's servants.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) R Q P S (B) P Q R S
(C) Q P S R (D) Q P R S

6. S_1 I am the manager of a travel agency in the city.

S_6 I spend those twenty five minutes doing crosswords.

P I usually catch the 8 O'clock train for my journey to the office.

Q I live fifteen kilometers out of the city where I have a small room.

R I go to work on the electric train everyday.

S The train takes about twenty five minutes to get to the city.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) P R S Q (B) R Q P S
(C) Q S P R (D) S P R Q

7. S_1 Until the first atomic energy bombs fell on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the atom had its behaviour and been remote from everyday affairs.

S_6 So the idea grew up that the product of long years of atomic research had led only to a fresh weapon of destruction more powerful than any known before.

P There was something queer and incomprehensible about them.

Q And secondly, that something new and devastating had been added to the list of man's victories over nature.

R But it, in the first place, made us realize that the atom and its ways were no longer something apart from everyday life.

S The atomic bombing of Japan did not resolve that incomprehensibility.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) P S R Q (B) P Q S R
(C) R S Q P (D) S Q P R

8. S_1 Jagdish Chandra Bose was born on 30 November, 1853 at Parikhal, now in Bangladesh.

S_6 He himself founded some technical and industrial schools.

P But he also knew that without technical education India could not become a great nation.

Q His father Babu Bhagwandas was a remarkable man.

R He had a high regard for India's ancient culture.

S Though he was an important government official, yet he did not give up his independence of thought.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) Q P R S (B) R S Q P
(C) Q S R P (D) R P S Q

9. S_1 A gentleman trying to get a fly out of the milk or a piece of cork out of his glass of wine often imagines himself to be irritated.

S_6 But I pointed out to him that this sense of wrong was really subjective and relative; it rested entirely upon the

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assumption that the drawer could, should, and would come out easily.

P Again, I have known some people of very modern views driven by their distress to the use of theological terms to which they attached no doctrinal significance, merely because a drawer was jammed tight and they could not pull it out.

Q Everyday his drawer was jammed, and everyday in consequence it was something else that rhymes to it.

R A friend of mine was particularly afflicted in this way.

S Let him think for a moment of the patience of anglers sitting by dark pools, and let his soul be immediately irradiated with gratification and repose.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) S P R Q (B) P S R Q
(C) Q P R S (D) S P Q R

10. **S_1** Even in his earliest days, man had government.

S_6 As the number of men multiplied, hunting bands grew larger, divided and formed independent groups.

P When he grew old and dull, another leader took his place.

Q As he stepped outside he joined with other men to form a hunting tribe that learned to work together.

R Its simplest form was the family, where man had authority over his wife and children.

S Probably the hunter with the right combination of strength and cleverness became the leader of the tribe.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) Q R P S (B) R Q S P
(C) S R P Q (D) R P Q S

11. **S_1** The oil found in natural state in called crude oil.

S_6 Last of all, the lubricating oils of various grades are produced.

P It is used as a fuel in heaters and lamps.

Q It is treated in refineries, the most common form of treatment is heating.

R Gas that comes off the oil later is condensed into paraffin.

S When crude oil is heated, the first vapours to rise are cooled and become the finest petrol.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) Q S P R (B) S P Q R
(C) S Q R P (D) Q S R P

12. **S_1** As a first step we have made the tribals celebrate the Itu Kula festival on the same day.

S_6 Village-wise environmental status reports were prepared to help people in assessing the remaining natural resources such as drinking water, extent of grazing land, and number of fruit-bearing trees, bird, animals etc.

P For the first time in the history of this region, during this festival, an Adivasa darbar was conducted.

Q Tribes from Madhya Pradesh and Orissa were also invited to participate in this darbar.

R We could achieve emotional integrity amongst tribals which resulted in this success.

S For centuries they were celebrating it on different days and in different ways.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) S R P Q (B) P R S Q
(C) Q S P R (D) R S Q P

13. **S_1** Happiness, after all is an inner state of mind.

S_6 My point is that it is not wealth but coordination of one's thought and action which removes inner conflicts.

P Some of the most miserable persons I have come across in my life are rich.

Q It is little dependent on outside environment.

R Happiness has very little to do, for instance, with whether you are rich or not rich.

S It is true that poverty makes one miserable in a very acute way.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) S P Q R (B) Q P S R
(C) R S P Q (D) Q R S P

14. **S_1** It was in 264 B.C. that the great struggle between Rome and Carthage, the Punic Wars began.

S_6 But the Romans, with extraordinary energy, set themselves to outbuild the Carthagians.

P It gradually developed into a struggle for the possession of Sicily.

Q The advantage of the sea was at first with the Carthagians.

R The First Punic War began in that year about the pirates of Messina.

S They had great fighting ships of what was hitherto an unheard-of size.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) R Q S P (B) R P Q S
(C) P R S Q (D) Q S P R

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15. S_1 Over-eating in one of the most wasteful practices among those who can afford it.
S_6 The evening meal should be light and should be taken three or four hours before going to bed.
P It is largely wasted.
Q A heavy meal at night before retiring is the fashion with many.
R While sleeping, this food is converted into excess fat and thus makes a person fat and ungainly.
S Three to five hours are needed to digest the food.
The proper sequence should be :
(A) P Q S R (B) Q P S R
(C) Q S R P (D) S R Q P

16. S_1 I passed all the other courses that I took at my university.
S_6 This used to enrage my instructor.
P I never once saw a cell through a microscope.
Q This was because all botany students had to spend several hours a week looking through microscopes at plant cells.
R But I could never pass botany.
S I could never see through a microscope.
The proper sequence should be :
(A) R Q S P (B) Q P S R
(C) R S P Q (D) P Q S R

17. S_1 It is very warm and sticky today.
S_6 A good rain would cool things off a little.
P That is a good idea.
Q I wonder what the weather is going to be like tomorrow.
R Let's listen to the weather report for tomorrow on the radio.
S The paper here says its going to be fair and sunny.
The proper sequence should be :
(A) Q S R P (B) R Q S P
(C) Q R P S (D) R S P Q

ANSWERS

1. (D) Hint- S_1 is followed by R and Q is followed by S_6.
2. (A) Hint- S_1 is followed by T and P is followed by R.
3. (A) Hint- R is followed by S_6.
4. (C) Hint- R cannot be the last sentence since it says 'after'. P is followed by S.
5. (C) Hint- S is followed by R.
6. (B) Hint- S is followed by S_6.
7. (A) Hint- R is followed by S.
8. (C) Hint- S_1 is followed by Q and P is followed by S_6.
9. (A) Hint- R is followed by Q and S_1 is followed by S.
10. (B) Hint- S_1 is followed by R and then by Q.
11. (D) Hint- Q is followed by S and R is followed by P.
12. (A) Hint- P is followed by Q.
13. (D)
14. (B) Hint- S_1 is followed by R and Q is followed by S.
15. (B)
16. (A) Hint- S_1 is followed by R and then Q.
17. (A)

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SSC EXAMS

Directions: In Q estions below the 1st nd the l st sentences re n mbered 1 nd 6. Rem ining sentences re n med P, Q, R nd S. These fo r sentences re not given in their proper order. Re d the sentences nd find o t which of the fo r combin tions in correct. Then find the correct nswer nd indic te it b bl ckening nd indic te it b bl ckening the ppropri te rect ngle [■] in the Answer Sheet.

1. 1. The heroes of peace are.
   P great social wrongs.
   Q and abolished.
   R who have banished poverty and ignorance.
   S great scholars, scientists, statesman and social reformers.
   6. and laboured for the betterment of human race.
   (A) R Q P S (B) Q S P R
   (C) S R Q P (D) P S Q R
2. 1. No part of this book.
   P may be reproduced.
   Q and transmitted in any form or by any means.
   R or stored in a retrieval system.
   S without the explicit permission.
   6. of the publisher in writing.
   (A) P Q R S (B) Q S P R
   (C) R P S Q (D) P R S Q
3. 1. Errors occurring due to.
   P or improper curvature of the cornea.
   Q the improper focusing by the lens.
   R before and beyond the retina.
   S resulting in image formation.
   6. are known as refractive errors.
   (A) R Q S P (B) Q P S R
   (C) Q R P S (D) P R S Q
4. 1. The decade of the seventies.
   P and is a proper field of study
   Q of the idea that
   R women's literature exists.
   S saw a growing acceptance.
   6. in most part of the world
   (A) R S P Q (B) Q P S R
   (C) P Q R S (D) S Q R P
5. 1. With a chuckle she handed him her machine.
   P she opened the lid.
   Q and the receivers over her ears.
   R which she held, while.
   S and attached the wires.
   6. looking very similar to a wireless operator.
   (A) R Q P S (B) R P S Q
   (C) R S Q P (D) R Q S P
6. 1. The pen
   P which has helped man
   Q is the vehicle of
   R to rise above
   S thought and ideas
   6. purely savage conditions.
   (A) Q S P R (B) R S P Q
   (C) S P Q R (D) P R Q S
7. 1. P. G. Wodehouse
   P writing till his death in
   Q in the early years
   R started writing
   S of the century and continued
   6. the mid seventies.
   (A) Q R S P (B) P S R Q
   (C) Q S R P (D) R Q S P
8. 1. Those who are
   P are mentally not different
   Q say that boys and girls
   R and emotional and physical differences
   S in favour of co-education
   6. are no bar to the learning of any subject.
   (A) P Q R S (B) S Q P R
   (C) Q R S P (D) R S P Q
9. 1. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
   P by organizing and
   Q displayed his capacity
   R leading civil disobedience
   S as a capable organizer and a masterful leader
   6. movements at various places.
   (A) S R P Q (B) R Q S P
   (C) Q S P R (D) P R Q S
10. 1. Happiness
    P of relaxation or relief
    Q intense inconvenience or
    R is the feeling
    S which comes after the feeling of
    6. discomfort or pain.
    (A) P R S Q (B) R P S Q
    (C) S P Q R (D) S Q P R
11. 1. The tourist resorts
    P in Uttarakhand
    Q have become
    R the toast of winter sport lovers
    S of the Garhwal Himalayas
    6. in the country.
    (A) P Q R S (B) S P Q R
    (C) P S Q R (D) Q R P S

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12. 1. A few days later
P when my friend
Q that night
R I was working on a report
S that had to go
6. walked into my office.
(A) P R Q S (B) R Q S P
(C) Q P S R (D) R S Q P

13. 1. The important thing
P winning
Q is not
R but
S in the Olympic Games
6. taking part.
(A) P R S Q (B) S Q P R
(C) Q P R S (D) R P Q S

14. 1. In the upside down
P blood flows
Q without the straining
R postures
S to the heart
6. against gravity
(A) R P S Q (B) P R Q S
(C) Q P R S (D) S R P Q

15. 1. Mahatma Gandhi
P industrialization
Q to the problems
R was no answer
S believed that
6. of unemployment in India
(A) Q S P R (B) P R Q S
(C) R Q S P (D) S P R Q

16. 1. The second-named motive
P the aiming at
Q lies firmly fixed
R ambition, or in milder terms
S recognition and consideration
6. in the human natures.
(A) R P Q S (B) R P S Q
(C) P R Q S (D) S P R Q

17. 1. The works of William Shakespeare
P have provided us
Q that have become
R such common expressions
S with a number of phrases
6. that few realize their source.
(A) R Q S P (B) S Q R P
(C) P S Q R (D) Q P S R

18. 1. The ever spiralling costs
P to take another look
Q at the plant remedies
R of modern synthetic drugs
S have forced many
6. used by the Third World Countries.
(A) Q R S P (B) P S R Q
(C) Q P S R (D) R S P Q

19. 1. Very many people
P from those
Q spend money in
R that their natural
S ways quite different
6. tastes would enjoin.
(A) P S Q R (B) Q S P R
(C) Q P R S (D) R P Q S

20. 1. An overall picture
P literary situation
Q of the present
R major languages
S in some of the
6. is discussed here.
(A) Q P S R (B) S R Q P
(C) P Q S R (D) Q S R P

21. 1. After the Chipko Movement
P that peasants and tribals
Q in the responsible management
R it was demonstrated
S had a greater stake
6. of Nature than did supposedly sophisticated city dwellers.
(A) Q R P S (B) R P S Q
(C) R P Q S (D) Q P S R

22. 1. Sometimes you can figure out
P of the rest of the sentence
Q or from the meaning
R its place in the story or in the sentence
S an unfamiliar word from its context
6. even though you may never have seen the word before.
(A) R S P Q (B) S R Q P
(C) Q P R S (D) P R S Q

23. 1. Even today in many countries
P neglected and there are far
Q women continue to be
R who have had the benefit of
S fewer women than men
6. education and vocational training.
(A) P S Q R (B) Q S P R
(C) Q P SR (D) R P Q S

24. 1. Carl Sagan
P the severity of the problem
Q says that we do not fully understand
R that the next generations may be badly affected BY
S in his essay
6. and that the only solution is international co-operation.
(A) S R P Q (B) S Q R P
(C) S P R Q (D) S Q P R

25. 1. Each
P if it was working
Q had to be tested to be sure

R parts of the rocket
S of the many
6. perfectly.

(A) R S P Q (B) R Q S P
(C) P R Q S (D) S R Q P

26. 1. George Eliot sees
P family life
Q and mutually caring relationships
R human relationships
S as the centre of
6. as the centre of life itself.

(A) P Q S R (B) R Q S P
(C) R P Q S (D) P S R Q

27. 1. Actually for him
P was more important than
Q the development
R into a free man
S of the Indian
6. the freeing of India.

(A) Q S R P (B) S R Q P
(C) P R Q S (D) R S Q P

28. 1. Tourists are flooding into
P about the dream trip they would
Q remote parts of the earth;
R and adventurous people are thinking
S what used to be considered
6. like to take to these places.

(A) R S P Q (B) S Q R P
(C) Q R S P (D) R P Q S

29. 1. It is useful to distinguish
P basic research
Q pure science, which involves
R and applied science
S between two forms of science
6. which involves technology.

(A) S R Q P (B) S Q P R
(C) R Q P S (D) P R Q S

30. 1. Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.
P But for the morning tea, I had to wait for someone to get up before me.
Q This saying inspired me to rise early.
R That day I was the first to get up.
S One day I got up early in the morning.
6. Then I realised that it was a waste of time to get up early and wait for the morning tea.

(A) Q S R P (B) Q P R S
(C) P Q R S (D) S P Q R

31. 1. A wood-cutter was cutting a tree on a river bank.
P He knelt down and prayed.
Q His axe slipped and fell into the water.
R God Mercury appeared before him and asked about the matter.
S He could not get it back as the river was very deep.
6. He dived into the water and came up with an axe of gold.

(A) R P Q S (B) R P S Q
(C) Q S R P (D) Q S P R

32. 1. A dog stole a piece of meat from a butcher's shop.
P He barked in anger.
Q He ran to the jungle with the piece of meat.
R He saw his reflection.
S He crossed a river on the way.
6. He lost his piece of meat.

(A) Q P S R (B) Q S R P
(C) Q P R S (D) S R P Q

33. 1. Ramai and Samai were two poor young men.
P On market day they sold their labour.
Q They lived near Mahespur.
R On other days, they remained in the village looking for work.
S They wanted regular work.
6. The headman gave them two plots.

(A) Q P R S (B) R P Q S
(C) S P Q R (D) P Q R S

34. 1. Roger wanted to become a doctor.
P He put away enough money to pay his first year fees.
Q He could not afford the fees.
R Undaunted, he got himself a job in the dockyard.
S However, he came from a poor family.
6. Once enrolled, he was recognized as a gifted student, and scholarships took care to the rest of this studies.

(A) S R P Q (B) P R S Q
(C) S Q R P (D) Q R S P

35. 1. I went to my friend last week.
P He politely refused to oblige me.
Q I did not speak even a single word.
R Actually I wanted his scooter for a day.
S I felt ashamed of myself.
6. I was mistaken in assessing a true friendship.

(A) R P Q S (B) P R Q S
(C) S R P Q (D) Q R S P

36. 1. Venice is a strange city.
P There are about 400 odd bridges connecting the islands of Venice.
Q There are no motor cars, no horses and no buses there.
R these small islands are close to one another.
S It is not one island but a hundred islands.

6 This is because Venice has no streets.

(A) S R P Q (B) P S R Q
(C) R Q P S (D) Q S R P

37. 1 Before presenting a paper it is advisable to choose a subject of your interest.

P When presenting your paper, speak distinctly and pleasantly.

Q Next, 'read up' about it, before you write the paper.

R Then prior to writing make a clear plan to ensure orderly presentation.

S While reading, you should make notes.

6 In this way, the interest of the listeners is enhanced and you are appreciated.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) R S Q P (B) P Q R S
(C) Q S R P (D) S Q R P

38. 1 One cold night, just as I was about to jump into bed, I heard guns firing.

P The whole city seemed to be lit by heavenly light.

Q On looking out, I saw the flashes of the fast travelling bullets.

R I stood motionless as shells whistled past.

S I ran to the nearest window.

6 It was almost like fireworks except that the flashes were not for celebration, but for destruction.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) R P S Q (B) P R S Q
(C) Q R S P (D) S Q P R

39. 1 A Panther, it is reported broke into a house yesterday attracted by the smell of the cattle in the shade close by.

P Just as the panther was about to leap on him, he shot out of his bed and jumped onto a cupboard of heavy steel.

Q The neighbours heard his cries and broke open the door.

R It strayed into the house where a boy, Sitaram, was sleeping alone.

S He heard sounds and woke up, took the torch from under the pillow, shone it in the direction of the sound and saw the green eyes of the wild beast.

6 By then the panther had escaped through the open window.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) P R Q S (B) R S P Q
(C) R P Q S (D) Q R P S

40. 1 My principle was put to the test many a time in South Africa.

P In my heart of hearts I always wished that I could win only if my client's case was right.

Q But I always resisted the temptation.

R I remember only one occasion when, after having won a case, I suspected that my client had deceived me.

S Often I knew that my opponents had tutored their witness, and if I only encouraged my clients or his witnesses to lie, we would win the case.

6 In fixing my fees I do not recall ever having made them conditional on my winning the case.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) S Q R P (B) P Q R S
(C) S R P Q (D) R P Q S

41. 1 It was nearly two hours before day break.

P When he reached his own door, he opened it softly and walked lightly up the stairs.

Q He entered the room, where a candle was burning upon the table.

R The streets were deserted and silent and Bill Sikes hurried through them.

S He then drew back the curtain of the bed.

6 Nancy was lying, half-dressed, upon it.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) R P Q S (B) P R Q S
(C) P Q R S (D) Q S P R

42. 1 There is an uncontrolled growth of periodicals and magazines.

P Many readers are not capable of selecting the best books out of the many.

Q In fact, bad stuff is more attractive to read.

R Therefore, in confusion, people may read bad stuff.

S This quantitative growth is perhaps not the one required for the society.

6 Selection of good books is the most important task.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) P S Q R (B) S R P Q
(C) S P R Q (D) P Q S R

43. 1 The world is full of people appallingly full and they are tumbling over each other.

P There are two solutions to overcome these dislikes.

Q One is the Nazi solution, if you don't like kill them, banish them.

R One doesn't like the colour of their skin, or the shape of their nose or the way they walk and talk.

S Most of the people one doesn't know and some of them one doesn't like.

6 The other way is much less thrilling, the way of the democracies and is much more preferable.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) P S Q R (B) P R S Q
(C) Q P R S (D) S R P Q

44. 1 Khizer had been a very pious and wise old man.

P Khizer would then appear and comfort that person.

Q In Persia, whoever had any problem would pray to him for help.

R He would live until the Day of Judgement.

S He had drunk nectar, the water of Eternal life.

6 The king of Persia also desired to see the great Khizer.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) Q S R P (B) S R Q P
(C) P S Q R (D) R S Q P

45. 1 The neck has a long spinal column protecting the spinal cord and nerves.

P In rare cases it can occur due to cancer as well.

Q Neck pain can occur due to injuries, degeneration of spine, disc disorders and postural arthritis.

R It is caused by different factors but most of them are not serious.

S It is prone to a lot of injuries because of its precarious position.

6 Neck pain is considered one of the most common workplace diseases.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) P Q S R (B) S Q R P
(C) Q R P S (D) S P Q R

46. 1 Jagdish' mother was out of station and had left a few recipes for Jagdish to cook for himself. Here is one.

P After a while he added salt and chilli powder to the slightly fried potato pieces.

Q He cut the washed and peeled potatoes into tiny pieces.

R When the oil was hot, he put the potato pieces into it, stirred them now and then to prevent them from sticking to the kadai.

S Then he put the kadai on the lighted stove and poured two table spoons of oil into it.

6 Finally, when it was well done, he took the kadai off the stove and transferred the fried potato into a steel dish.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) Q S R P (B) Q P R S
(C) S Q R P (D) P R Q S

47. 1. What are the strategies to strengthen reading habits among early literates, school dropouts and even adults?

P Normally, subtitles for a film, say in Hindi, will be in some other language, say, English.

Q According to a research survey, SLS 'Doubles and even triples the rate of reading improvement that children may be achieving through formal education'.

R But SLS harps on the argument that since the film viewers are familiar with the script, they can read the words in their favourite dialogues and films.

S One of the novel and effective strategies is Same Language Subtitles (SLS), which was introduced in Ahmedabad in 1996.

6. Since a huge number of children and adults watch TV for entertainment even in the rural areas of India why not use this resource to get an educational benefit out of it?

(A) P Q S R (B) P R Q S
(C) S P R Q (D) S Q R P

48. 1. Braille lost his eyesight accidentally as a child.

P In his days, the few books that were available for blind people were printed in big, raised type.

Q After that he became a teacher.

R The letters used were those of the ordinary alphabet.

S Nevertheless, he was able to complete his education at a school for the blind in Paris.

6. Braille's idea was to use raised dots instead of raised letters.

(A) P Q R S (B) S Q P R
(C) S R P Q (D) Q P R S

49. 1. Disappointment doesn't equal failure.

P When you feel disappointed, you can either seek comfort or seek a solution.

Q First, step back, stop what you're doing, and try to obtain some comfort-but don't get trapped into staying comfortable.

R The best approach includes some of both.

S Seen in a positive light, it can stimulate learning and growth.

6. Having licked your wounds, prepare for another effort based on a new solution to the problem.

(A) S R Q P (B) R S P Q
(C) S P R Q (D) P R S Q

50. 1.- Addiction to alcoholic drinks affects the social life of the people.

P Gradually drinking becomes a habit.
Q The person becomes an addict.
R When once it becomes a habit, it is difficult to give up.
S A person begins to drink just for the fun of it.
6. If he doesn't have his bottle of drink, he becomes restless.

(A) S P R Q (B) S R Q P
(C) Q R P S (D) Q P R S

51. 1. There are some places that experience heavy rains throughout the year.
P So, the local administration should take steps to provide a proper drainage system to clear the stagnant water.
Q If water stagnates on the road sides, it leads to the spread of infectious diseases.
R Additionally, measures should be taken to spray disinfectants.
S In such places, people adapt themselves to moist weather.
6. By taking such steps, spread of disease can be checked.

(A) Q P S R (B) S Q P R
(C) R S Q P (D) P Q S R

52. 1. He wanted to adopt his father's profession.
P He was influenced by his strong desire to see India free.
Q From now on, he was a changed man.
R He made up his mind.
S He came in contact with Mahatma Gandhi.
6. He wished to change the lot of the naked and hungry masses of India.

(A) Q R P S (B) S P R Q
(C) R S P Q (D) P Q S R

53. 1. Reena made a cup of tea in this manner.
P Next, she added milk and sugar.
Q When the water was boiling she added tea-leaves.
R She turned off the gas.
S First she put the water to boil.
6. Finally, she poured the tea into a cup.

(A) S Q P R (B) Q P R S
(C) P R S Q (D) R S Q P

54. 1. Once upon a time, there was a little man.
P Some people called him Rabi.
Q He walked like a rabbit.
R His face and hands were brown.
S That is why people called him Brownie.
6. But his real name was Thomas Cook, though he never cooked anything.

(A) Q P S R (B) S R P Q
(C) R S Q P (D) R Q P S

55. 1. She was an old woman with a large purse that had everything in it.
P It was about eleven O'clock at night.
Q It had a long strap.
R She carried it slung across her shoulder.
S A boy ran up behind her.
6. He tried to snatch her purse.

(A) P Q R S (B) S Q R P
(C) Q R P S (D) S R Q P

56. 1. Of all the living creatures on the earth, insects are the most plentiful.
P In some countries, they are farmer's greatest enemy.
Q Locusts are perhaps the most dangerous of all, for they will eat almost any green plant and leave cultivated lands bare.
R Some varieties are very useful to man, like been from which we get honey and wax, and silkworms which supply us with silk.
S Other varieties, however, are extremely harmful and do a great amount of damage, especially to crops.
6. Common flies, cockroaches, termites, mosquitoes and lice are some other insects harmful to man.

(A) P S R Q (B) S R P Q
(C) R S Q P (D) Q S R P

57. 1. For thousands of millions of years the Moon has been going round the Earth.
P However, some of them will still be going round the Earth thousands of years from now.
Q These artificial satellites are very much smaller than the Moon.
R Today, however, the Earth has many other satellites, all made by man.
S During this time, the Moon has been the only satellite of the Earth.
6. Artificial satellites do not fall because they are going too fast to do so.

(A) P R S Q (B) Q S R P
(C) S R P Q (D) S R Q P

58. 1. Sir Edmund Hillary and Tensing Norgay were the first to reach the peak of Mount Everest in 1953.
P While a Nepalese and a Japanese climber have done it three times, the Italian climber Reinhold Messner has done it twice.
Q Some 164 men and women mountaineers from 21 nations have made the ascent.

R The mountain still continues to enthrall.
S Since then, there has been a succession of climbs.
6. Those wanting to climb Everest must file an application with the Nepal Tourism Ministry.

(A) P Q R S (B) S R Q P
(C) S Q P R (D) S P R Q

59. 1. There is a lot of luck in drilling for oil.
P The samples of soil are examined for traces of oil.
Q The drill may just miss the oil although it is near.
R Sometimes, it may strike oil at a fairly high level.
S When the drill goes down it brings up soil.
6. If they are disappointed at one place, the drillers go to another.

(A) Q P R S (B) Q R S P
(C) P S R Q (D) S R Q P

60. 1. India is a very old country with a great past.
P Since August 1947, she had been in a position to pursue her own foreign policy.
Q But it is a new country also, with new urges and new desires.
R But even so, she could not forget the lesson of her great leader.
S She was limited by the realities of the situation which she could not ignore or overcome.
6. She tried to adapt theory to reality.

(A) P Q R S (B) Q P S R
(C) S R P Q (D) R S P Q

61. 1. A leader must have the capacity to take decisions.
P It is seldom a question of a clear choice between right or wrong.
Q However, a clear-cut decision must be taken.
R Decision-making is often an excruciatingly hard task.
S Rather it implies a careful weighing of various alternatives.
6. This capacity to take clear decisions is the essential function of a leader.

(A) S P Q R (B) R P S Q
(C) Q R P S (D) P Q S R

62. 1. Laughter is man's most distinctive emotional expression.
P But humour belongs to man.
Q Man shares the capacity for love and hate, and anger, and grief with other living creatures.
R All human beings should develop a sense of humour without which life will be dry and drab.
S It has an intellectual as well as an emotional element.
6. Laugh away all your sorrows and life will truly be pleasant.

(A) P Q S R (B) P R Q S
(C) Q R P S (D) Q P S R

63. 1. Long ago in a Danish kingdom.
P would nightly roam the countryside.
Q then would stalk to the king's high hall and there.
R who, rising from his marshy home.
S lived a gruesome monster named Grendel.
6. kill as many people as he could lay his hands on.

(A) R P S Q (B) S Q P R
(C) P Q S R (D) S R P Q

64. 1. Bernard Shaw's first play was presented in 1892.
P Then came a series of plays.
Q It received wide acceptance.
R It was enacted to a packed audience in London.
S Finally, in 1905, he emerged as the best playwright with 'Man and Superman'.
6. Critics hailed him as the greatest playwright of the 20th century.

(A) R P Q S (B) Q P S R
(C) P Q S R (D) R Q P S

65. 1. The system of Sati prevailed among upper caste Hindus in the 19th century.
P However, reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, launched powerful anti-Sati campaign.
Q Between 1815 and 1818 in Bengal alone, 800 women became Satis.
R The British did not take any legal action against this practice.
S They feared a backlash from orthodox elements.
6. Lord William Bentinck was responsible for passing a law abolishing Sati.

(A) P Q R S (B) Q R P S
(C) Q P S R (D) R S P Q

66. 1. It is interesting to note that English was offered as a subject in England only in 1828.
P The course offered was on the English language and not on literature.
Q Instead it was offered in the newly started University College founded in 1886.

R It was only 1831 that English literature was offered at King's College.
S Even then it was not offered in prestigious Universities like Oxford.
6. Before that, only classics in Greek and Latin were taught at Oxford.

(A) P S R Q (B) S R Q P
(C) P R Q S (D) S Q P R

67. 1. Brainstorming requires a focus question that is clear and unambiguous.
P One strategy to implement a brainstorm would be to write down the question.
Q In fact, participants must be encouraged to suggest any response, however strange.
R It is important that no value be attached to the responses at this stage.
S Participants can then hear the question and the responses from the group.
6. The aim would be to allow individual ideas to spark off each other.

(A) Q R P S (B) R Q P S
(C) P S R Q (D) Q P S R

68. 1. India is mostly the land of villages.
P India was very backward before independence.
Q But after independence India has made tremendous progress.
R Most of the people live in villages.
S Agriculture is the main occupation of these people.
6. Today India exports many industrial goods all over the word.

(A) S R Q P (B) R S P Q
(C) P R Q S (D) Q P R S

69. 1. The caste system is a unique institution inherent in the Indian culture.
P It is a successful expression of the ideal 'Unity in Diversity'.
Q It survived many upheavals in our History.
R It played an important role in the preservation of our society.
S Its existence is dated back to the Rigvedic Age.
6. It is considered to be the strength and weakness of our culture.

(A) S Q P R (B) P Q R S
(C) S P R Q (D) Q R P S

70. 1. The most vulnerable section of the society are the students.
P Revolutionary and new fledged ideas have a great appeal to them.
Q Agitations may be non-violent methods of protest.
R They cannot resist the charm of persuasion.
S They are to be taught that without discipline they cannot get proper education.
6. However if these become violent, the antisocial elements get encouraged and they put all proper working out of gear.

(A) P R S Q (B) R S Q P
(C) S R P Q (D) R P Q S

71. 1. One of the most terrible battles of the American Civil War was fought in July 1863, at Gettysburg.
P The chief speech on that occasion was given by Edward Everett, a celebrated orator.
Q Lincoln was asked to make a few remarks.
R In November of that year a portion of the battlefield was dedicated as a final resting-place for men of both armies who died there.
S Everett's speech lasted 2 hours; Lincoln's for 2 minutes; it was over almost before the crowd realized that it had begun.
6. But the Gettysburg speech, is now one of the world's immortal pieces of literature.

(A) S Q R P (B) R P Q S
(C) P Q R S (D) Q P S R

72. 1. The teacher training agency in England hopes to make teaching one of the top three professions.
P They have also demanded that the campaign should be matched by improved pay scales, work load and morale so as to avoid recruitment problems with an aim to raise the image of the teacher profession.
Q A series of advertisements are now being screened showing famous people speaking about teachers they remember and admire.
R An amount of $ 100 million has been set aside to combat the shortage of applicants for teacher training.
S Teacher Unions have welcomed this campaign.
6. It is high time for the Indian Government also to think on similar lines and take steps to lift up the sinking morale of the teaching profession.

(A) Q R P S (B) R P S Q
(C) R Q S P (D) Q P S R

Patliputra Coaching Centre

73. 1. Some say that failure is like toxic waste.
P I see failure more as a fertilizer.
Q Thinking about it pollutes and undermines the attitudes needed for success.
R The seeds of success must be planted afresh.
S It can be used to enrich the soil of your mind.
6. Turning failure into a fertilizer is accomplished by using your errors as steps in learning.
(A) S R Q P (B) P Q S R
(C) S P Q R (D) Q P S R

74. 1. John had some relatively new clothes he had outgrown.
P But his mother took them out and kept them neatly folded in the cupboard again.
Q He threw them into the waste basket.
R So John put the clothing into the family's bag of items to donate to charity.
S His mother found them and put them back in his cupboard.
6. John finally put the items in his mother's mending basket and never saw them again.
(A) R S P Q (B) Q R S P
(C) Q S R P (D) R Q S P

75. 1. When a boys grows into a young man, he finds himself in a new and strange world.
P The relationship remains, but its nature changes.
Q The emotional ties that he had with them are now loosened.
R The old pattern of his life in which his parents were the nucleus around which his life revolved now undergoes a change.
S he finds in himself an emotional void which he must somehow fill.
6. At this stage of life he is like a body without a soul or a flower without fragrance.
(A) P R Q S (B) R S Q P
(C) S R P Q (D) R Q P S

76. 1. In London there is a popular public park called Hyde Park.
P Here many succeed in attracting an audience.
Q Any one who wants to make a speech can do so in Speaker's Corner.
R In this park, there is a place known as 'Speaker's Corner'
S On Sunday afternoons, we can find many such people there.
6. The will be standing on soapboxes and speaking away on various subjects.
(A) R P Q S (B) Q P R S
(C) R Q P S (D) Q P S R

77. 1. It is shocking to read that many more cigarette brands are going to be marketed in India.
P Aren't these two at cross-purposes
Q On one hand, the Government declares 'no-smoking' zones.
R The proposal appears to be awaiting the Government's approval.
S On the other, it entertains unhealthy proposals like this.
6. There is a need for review of Government policy.
(A) R Q S P (B) R P Q S
(C) Q S P R (D) P Q S R

78. 1. A man who climbs a mountain faces several dangers.
P A cylinder of oxygen can be very expensive.
Q The atmosphere at such a great height contains less oxygen than in the plains and therefore he may find it difficult to breathe.
R mass of snow sliding down the mountain and the mountaineer may get swept off.
S This means that the mountaineer has to carry his own supply of oxygen in a cylinder.
6. It is a proof of man's indomitable courage that in spite of all these dangers, he continues to climb the highest mountains in the world.
(A) Q S P R (B) S R P Q
(C) Q S R P (D) P S R Q

79. 1. The life of the honeybee colony centres around the activities of its single queen.
P Fertilization of these eggs takes place before they are deposited in the cells.
Q When the eggs hatch into larvae, they are looked after and fed by the worker bees.
R During the summer month she spends most of her time laying eggs in the wax cells of her honey comb.
S The honeybee does this by releasing sperm from her storage sacs which were filled at the time of her mating of flights.
6. A new worker bee emerges three weeks after the egg was laid.

(A) R S Q P (B) R P S Q
(C) S P R Q (D) S R P Q

80. 1. As the girl grew up, she became prettier and prettier
P She began to be treated worse than any servant.
Q After household work she would sleep among the cinders.
R And the prettier she became, the more the sisters hated her.
S She was compelled to eat scraps of left overs.
6. This habit earned her the nickname Cinderella.
(A) P Q R S (B) R P S Q
(C) Q P R S (D) P Q S R

81. 1. It is the responsibility of parents to teach the young moral values in life.
P Many children take advantage of their parent's busy schedule.
Q This results in children's ignorance of social values.
R The reason behind it is that parents are quite busy nowadays.
S Nowadays parents spend very meager time with children.
6. As such, the society is going away from the value system.
(A) S R P Q (B) P Q R S
(C) S Q R P (D) S P Q R

82. 1. It is easy to criticize the people at the helm, for the slow progress in every field.
P We are well aware that the intellectuals are leaving our country for better employment opportunities.
Q This question remains unanswered because our country cannot show opportunities to the intellectuals.
R Then, what about their obligation to the Motherland
S First, we should ask ourselves as to what is happening to the young intellectuals in India.
6. This situation of 'Brain-Drain' leads to a variety of problems.
(A) P S Q R (B) R P S Q
(C) P S R Q (D) S P R Q

83. 1. Education in India had a glorious beginning.
P But after the British rule, it faced many changes.
Q It went on for centuries with the same glory.
R English as the medium of instruction had a very great response.
S One of the changes was the introduction of English as the medium of instruction.
6. As the Britishers left we had a complexity of opinions regarding English.
(A) P Q R S (B) Q P S R
(C) P Q S R (D) S R P Q

84. 1. This was an important day for Alatook.
P It was a cold day, but Alatook would be warm.
Q For the first time he was going to hunt seals alone.
R First he put on his fur-lined jacket.
S Then he put on mittens and boots of deerskin to protect his hands and feet from the cold.
6. Finally he picked up the gun he had cleaned so carefully the day before.
(A) P Q R S (B) Q P R S
(C) P R S Q (D) Q R P S

85. 1. The man who does his duty without any selfish desire for fruit may be called a sanyasi as well as yogi.
P The man who has achieved much evenness of temper will be serene, because his mere thoughts are changed with the strength of action.
Q He would practice yoga, i.e., evenness of temper, and cannot but perform action.
R The root of the matter is that one should not allow his mind to flirt from object of desire to another and from that to a third.
S But he who abstains from action altogether is only an idles.
6. A yogi is one who is not attached to his objects of sense or to action and whose mind has ceased to roam restlessly.
(A) P Q S R (B) R Q S P
(C) R P Q S (D) P S R Q

86. 1. A Kashmiri village chief became very friendly with another man of his village.
P After while he found his friend to be so greedy that he decided to send him away.
Q He had told him too much of his private affairs.
R He did not wish to make the fellow his enemy.
S This was said than done, for they had been close friends.
6. At last he thought of a plan.
(A) S P Q R (B) P S R Q
(C) Q R S P (D) R S P Q

87. 1. The decision to purchase a property involves various factors.
P There can be other factors only a seller may know and is required to disclose.
Q This includes checking the documents for title verification, scrutinizing the original title deeds etc.
R While purchasing a property a screening procedure is followed.
S These include matters such as agreements entered into by the seller with their parties, power of attorney granted by the seller and any pending litigation on the property.
6. Now a days it is very difficult to verify whether the property is subject to litigation or otherwise.
(A) P Q S R (B) Q R S P
(C) R Q P S (D) S Q P R

88. 1. The coming of computer sparked the need for remotely operated controls.
P It is Silicon Chip that is at the heart of the remote control.
Q This produces an infra-red beam, which is made up of electro-magnetic waves.
R When you press the button on the remote control, the chip sets off an electronic vibrator.
S The beam carries a coded signal such as switch on, raise volume etc.
6. The code is based on binary digits.
(A) P Q R S (B) R P Q S
(C) P R Q S (D) P Q S R

89. 1. Environment is the place where all forms of life exist, live and prosper.
P Thus, there is a network of life forms with a close association among themselves and with the non living matter.
Q Any life form can exist on earth only if the integrity of all the components are maintained.
R Human life is closely linked with all the other forms in the environment and also with the inanimate objects like air, water and land.
S If anyone component of this network, is disturbed, it will have a profound adverse effect on all other components.
6. Protecting Environment is an important items of life.
(A) Q R S P (B) R P S Q
(C) P Q S R (D) S Q P R

90. 1. You would have heard about it by now. Yes, Pluto is no longer considered a planet.
P For instance, Pluto is the only known heavenly body that rotates in synchrony with the orbit of its satellite.
Q It is to be called a "dwarf planet" henceforth.
R So, unlike the earth and our moon, Pluto and Charon continuously face each other.
S Even in the past, Pluto's status had remained shaky and was always considered a peculiar planet.
6. Discovered in 1930, and named after the Roman god of the underworld, Pluto has an icy surface composed of nitrogen and methane and weighs just a fifth of the weight of our moon.
(A) Q P R S (B) S Q P R
(C) Q S P R (D) R Q S P

91. 1. We are still in the Cenozoic Era the Age of Mammals.
P Will mammals, one wonders, continue to be earth's leading animals?
Q Or, in a hundred million years, will most of the mammals of today belong to a parade of ancient animals?
R The great Ice Age and the time since forms a part of it.
S No one can tell.
6. At the moment, there is little to make us think that we will be crowded off the earth.
(A) P R Q S (B) P Q R S
(C) R P Q S (D) R S P Q

92. 1. It was nearly two hours before day break.
P When he reached his own door, he opened it softly and walked lightly up the stairs.
Q He entered the room, where a candle was burning upon the table.
R The streets were deserted and silent as Bill Sikes hurried through them.
S He them drew back the curtain of the bed.
6. Nancy was lying, helf-dressed, upon it.
(A) R P Q S (B) P R Q S
(C) P Q R S (D) Q S P R

93. 1. The commonest form of non-motorised transport is the bicycle.
P All one has to do is to hop on to it and pedal off.
Q It takes only a short time for an average person to master it.
R Also, except for inner tubes and tyres, maintenance is seldom required.
S The bicycle is a very simple machine to use.

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6. No wonder millions of people ride bicycles all over the world.

(A) P R Q S (B) P S Q R
(C) S R Q P (D) S Q R P

94. 1. Surgeons are next only to god.
P As such they become demigods is the eyes of their patients and their families.
Q And as the saying goes, cleanliness is next to godliness.
R They given a new lease of life to people who are in their deathbeds.
S Further a surgeon's work warrants cleanliness in very aspect.
6. Because of this purity which the surgeon sees everywhere he tends to be pure in his heart too.

(A) P Q R S (B) R S P Q
(C) R P S Q (D) Q P R S

95. 1. Caring for our elders has always been a key value in our culture.
P We also feel greatly blessed if we get an opportunity to live with them.
Q Always remember, that this sacred duty is a part of our religious outlook.
R We consider it a privilege to have our parent and grand parents living with us.
S Besides we believe that taking care of them is their old age is a sacred duty.
6. Seeking the blessings of elders is a common practice in our country.

(A) Q P S R (B) P R Q S
(C) S R Q P (D) R P S Q

96. 1. Poor state of public health is what allows mosquitoes to flourish throughout India.
P They can spread not only Dengue and Chickunguniya but also Malaria and Filariasis.
Q It can be accomplished only if all the local committees put their shoulder to the wheel.
R Ad hoc measure do very little to curb mosquito population.
S What is needed is a sustained effort to curb the mosquito menace.
6. It is high time, mosquito control once again received the priority it deserves.

(A) P R S Q (B) P Q R S
(C) R Q P S (D) S R Q P

Answers :

1.	(C)	2.	(A)	3.	(B)	4.	(D)	5.	(B)	6.	(A)	7.	(D)	8.	(B)	9.	(C)	10.	(B)
11.	(B)	12.	(D)	13.	(B)	14.	(A)	15.	(D)	16.	(B)	17.	(C)	18.	(D)	19.	(B)	20.	(A)
21.	(B)	22.	(B)	23.	(C)	24.	(D)	25.	(D)	26.	(D)	27.	(A)	28.	(B)	29.	(B)	30.	(A)
31.	(D)	32.	(B)	33.	(A)	34.	(C)	35.	(A)	36.	(A)	37.	(C)	38.	(D)	39.	(B)	40.	(A)
41.	(A)	42.	(C)	43.	(D)	44.	(B)	45.	(B)	46.	(A)	47.	(D)	48.	(B)	49.	(D)	50.	(A)
51.	(B)	52.	(B)	53.	(A)	54.	(C)	55.	(C)	56.	(C)	57.	(D)	58.	(C)	59.	(B)	60.	(B)
61.	(B)	62.	(D)	63.	(D)	64.	(D)	65.	(D)	66.	(C)	67.	(C)	68.	(B)	69.	(A)	70.	(A)
71.	(B)	72.	(C)	73.	(D)	74.	(C)	75.	(C)	76.	(C)	77.	(A)	78.	(A)	79.	(B)	80.	(B)
81.	(A)	82.	(C)	83.	(B)	84.	(B)	85.	(D)	86.	(B)	87.	(C)	88.	(B)	89.	(B)	90.	(C)
91.	(C)	92.	(A)	93.	(C)	94.	(C)	95.	(D)	96.	(A)								

Parakram Coaching Centre

FOOD HABITS - ANIMALS

1)	Herbivores	Animals that eat plants.
2)	Carnivores	Animals that eat flesh.
3)	Omnivores	Animals that eat both plants as well as flesh.
4)	Scavenger	Animals that eat dirt and decaying flesh.
5)	Cannibal	Animals that eat their own species.
6)	Predator	Animals that run and catch their prey.
7)	Decomposer	Animals that convert complex substances into simpler form.
8)	Symbotic	Means living together. They can be of following types-
*	Parasitic	One is benefitted, other is harmed.
*	Mutualistic	Both are benefitted.
*	Commensal	One is benefitted, other is not harmed.
9)	Graminivore	-Animals that eat grasses.
10)	Frugivores	-Animals that eat fruit.

FOOD HABITS - HUMAN BEINGS

1)	Gourmand/Glutton	One who eats too much.
2)	Phagomaniac	One who has obsession for food/eating.
3)	Sitophobic	One who is afraid of food/eating.
4)	Epicure	One who is fond of eating and drinking.
5)	Cannibal	A man who eats human flesh.
6)	Gourmet	Specialist in food making.
7)	Dipsomaniac	One who is addicted to alcoholic drinks.
8)	Teetotaller	One who is not addicted to anything.
9)	Inveterate	Habitual due to regular use.

PERSONALITY TRAITS

1)	Saboteur	One who damages things.
2)	Stingy	One who tries to save money as far as possible/parsimonious/miser.
3)	Pedantic	One who tries to sound more learned than others.
4)	Distraught	One who is extremely worried.
5)	Incorrigible	One who cannot be corrected / reformed.
6)	Stubborn	One who is not flexible in behaviour/ adamant,
7)	Reverend	One who deserves respect/ venerable.
8)	Unpredictable	Whose behaviour cannot be predicted.
9)	Hilarious	Funny in behaviour.
10)	Eminent	Known and respected.
11)	Notorious	Known and disrespected.

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12)	Diffident	One who lacks confidence.
13)	Ambivalent	Having mixed feelings.
14)	Ambivert	Neither too extrovert nor too introvert.
15)	Extrovert	One who shares his feelings with others.
16)	Introvert	One who does not share his feelings with others.
17)	Benevolent	Kind/benign.
18)	Capricious	Unpredictable/ eccentric
19)	Heretical	Unorthodox.
20)	Psychotic	A person with mental disease in which he feels unreal things present around him.
21)	Misanthrope	One who hates mankind.
22)	Misogynist	One who hates women.
23)	Misogamist	One who hates marriage.
24)	Flamboyant	One who shows off/ Showy/ Ostentatious/ Pompous.
25)	Fastidious	Hard to please/ finicky
26)	Sadist	One who is happy inflicting pain on others.
27)	Malevolent	Showing ill-will for others.
28)	Altruist	One who has regard for the welfare of others.
29)	Contrite	One who feels repentent for his misdeeds.
30)	Diffident	Not confident.
31)	Disdainful	Scornful/ with feelings of dislike.
32)	Effusive	Expressing excessive emotions.
33)	Garrulous	Talkative / loquacious.
34)	Gullible	One who can be fooled easily/ Credulous.
35)	Impassive	Emotionless.
36)	Haughty	Supercilious/ vain/ arrogant.
37)	Impetuous	Rash/ impulsive.
38)	Indolent	Lazy/ slothful.
39)	Intrepid	Not afraid/ dauntless/ bold.
40)	Vindictive	Revengeful/ unforgiving.
41)	Taciturn	One who keeps quiet/ reticent/ reserved.
42)	Unscrupulous	Immoral.
43)	Sanguine	optimistic/ hopeful.
44)	Extravagant	Wasteful/ prodigal.
45)	Modest	Not showy.
46)	Industrious	Hard working/ diligent.

CULTURE-GROWING OF/REARING OF

1)	Floriculture	Growing of flowers.
2)	Arboriculture	Growing of trees and shrubs.
3)	Viticulture	Growing of grapes.
4)	Pisciculture	Rearing of fish.
5)	Sericulture	Rearing of silkworms.
6)	Horticulture	Growing of fruits and vegetables.

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7)	Apiculture	Rearing of bees.
8)	Aviculture	Rearing of birds.
9)	Aeroculture	Rearing of tortoise.
10)	Moriculture	Growing of mulberry trees.
11)	Mariculture	Rearing of marine animals.
12)	Olericulture	Growing of vegetables that spread on ground.

ANIMAL TRAITS

1)	Feline	-	Cat like
2)	Canine	-	Dog like
3)	Aquiline	-	Eagle like
4)	Equine	-	Horse like
5)	Bovine	-	Cattle like
6)	Asinine	-	Ass like
7)	Corvine	-	Crow like
8)	Serpentine	-	Snake like
9)	Hircine	-	Goat like
10)	Leonine	-	Lion like
11)	Lupine	-	Wolf like
12)	Murine	-	Rodent like
13)	Piscine	-	Fish like
14)	Porcine	-	Pig like
15)	Vulpine	-	Fox like

WORDS RELATED TO LIFE & DEATH

1)	Corpse	-	Dead body of human being.
2)	Carcass	-	Dead body of animals (bigger animals).
3)	Cemetery/Graveyard	-	Where dead bodies are buried.
4)	Crematorium	-	Where dead bodies are burnt.
5)	Epitaph	-	Inscriptions on a tomb.
6)	Euthanasia	-	Mercy killing.
7)	Obituary	-	A message in memory of the dead.
8)	Pyre	-	Burning wood on which a dead body is burnt.
9)	Posthumous	-	After death.
10)	Ex-gratia	-	Compensation after death.
11)	Resurrect	-	Revive/resuscitate.
12)	Demise	-	Death.

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13) Waif - Homeless child.
14) Funeral cortege - Procession taking dead body for the last rite.
15) To bite the big one or on the other side of the grave - to die.
16) Morbid - Unhealthy.
17) Mortal - That will die one day.
18) Mortality - Related to death.
19) Bereave - To mourn
20) Fatal - Deadly
21) Annihilation - Destruction.
22) Catastrophe - Disaster/ Holocaust/ Cataclysm.
23) Death knell - The ringing of the bell in the church symbolising death of someone.
24) Swan song - Songs for the last moment/for the person retiring.
25) Nihilist - One who destructs.
26) Eternal - Forever/everlasting.

THAT CAN BE/ CANNOT BE

1. Inflammable - That can catch fire easily.
2. Gullible/Credulous - One who can be fooled easily.
3. Turncoat - One who can change his party .
4. Indefatigable - One who cannot get tired.
5. Polyglot - One who knows many languages.
6. Linguist - One who knows many foreign languages.
7. Translucent - Through which light can pass but partially.
8. Opaque - Through which light cannot pass.
9. Inevitable - That cannot be avoided.
10. Vulnerable - That can be harmed.
11. Insatiable - That cannot be satisfied.
12. Inexonerable - That cannot be pardoned.
13. Inimitable - That cannot be copied.
14. Brittle - That can break easily.
15. Bilingual - One who can speak two language.
16. Eternal - That can live forever.
17. Fastidious - One who cannot be pleased easily.
18. Illicit - That cannot be accepted by society.
19. Imperceptible - That cannot be perceived/felt.
20. Impregnable - That cannot be captured/conquered.
21. Incorrigible - One who cannot be corrected/reformed.
22. Inedible - That cannot be eaten.
23. Malleable - That can be beaten into sheets.
24. Ductile - That can be drawn into wires.
25. Palatable - That can be pleasing to taste.
26. Potable - That can be called fit to drink.

Pramoni Coaching Centre

LOGY STUDY

1.	Agrostology	Study of grasses
2.	Agronomy	Study of scientific farming
3.	Anthropology	Study of development of man
4.	Archaeology	Excavation and study of early civilization
5.	Demography	Study of vital and social statistic data
6.	Ethnology	Study of origin of races
7.	Etiology	Study of causes of diseases
8.	Genetics	Study of heredity
9.	Ichthyology	Study of fishes
10.	Linguistics	Study of languages
11.	Meteorology	Study of weather
12.	Numismatics	Study of coins
13.	Paleontology	Study of fossils
14.	Seismology	Study of earthquakes
15.	Theology	Study of religion
16.	Toxicology	Study of toxic substances/poisons
17.	Rhinology	Study of nose diseases.
18.	Zymology	Study of enzymes.
19.	Gerontology	Study of diseases related to old age.
20.	Pathology	Study of diseases
21.	Oncology	Study of cancerous cells or tumours.
22.	Lexicography	Art of compiling dictionary.
23.	Dermatology	Study of skin
24.	Neurology	Study of nervous system.

Phobia, Philia and Mania
Fear Love Obsession

1.	Ablutomania	-	Obession for washing and bathing.
2.	Accoustic**o**phobia	-	Fear of noise.
3.	Audiophilia	-	Love for loud sound.
4.	Achluophobia	-	Fear of darkness.
5.	Acrophobia	-	Fear of height.
6.	Aerophobia	-	Fear of wind/air.
7.	Agoraphobia	-	Fear of open places/public places.
8.	Androphobia	-	Fear of male/men.
9.	Gynaecophobia	-	Fear of female/women.
10.	Anthrophobia	-	Fear of flowers.
11.	Arithmophobia	-	Fear of mathematics.
12.	Anglophobia	-	Fear of English/English related things.

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13.	Xenophobia	-	Fear of anything strange/foreign.
14.	Arachnophobia	-	Fear of spiders.
15.	Bibliomania	-	Obsession for books.
16.	Cacophobia	-	Fear of ugliness.
17.	Carcinophobia	-	Fear of cancer.
18.	Chromophobia	-	fear of colour.
19.	Claustrophobia	-	Fear of closed / confined place.
20.	Demophobia	-	Fear of people.
21.	Dipsomania	-	excessive obsession for drinks.
22.	Enchlophobia	-	Fear of crowd.
23.	Gametophobia	-	Fear of marriage.
24.	Gamomania	-	Obession to marry again and again.
25.	Haematophobia	-	Fear of blood.
26.	Helminthophobia	-	Fear of insects.
27.	Hippophobia	-	Fear of horses.
28.	Hydrophobia	-	Fear of water.
29.	Kinesophobia	-	Fear of speed.
30.	Kleptomania	-	Obession to steal.
31.	Lalomania	-	Obession to talk a lot.
32.	Logophobia	-	Fear of studies.
33.	Macromania	-	Obession for huge things.
34.	Megalomania	-	Obsession for money, name and fame.
35.	Metrophobia	-	Fear of motherhood.
36.	Microphobia	-	Fear of microscopic things.
37.	Monophobia	-	Fear of loneliness.
38.	Neophobia	-	Fear of changes.
39.	Noctiphobia	-	Fear of night.
40.	Ophidiophobia	-	Fear of snakes.
41.	Pathophobia	-	Fear of diseases.
42.	Pedophobia	-	Fear of child.
43.	Peniophobia	-	Fear of poverty/penury.
44.	Pharmacophobia	-	Fear of medicines.
45.	Photophilia	-	Love for light.
46.	Plutophilia	-	Love for money.
47.	Pyromania	-	Obession to set things on fire.
48.	Sitophobia	-	Fear of food.
49.	Thermophobia	-	Fear of heat/hot places.
50.	Toxicophobia	-	Fear of poison.
51.	Zoophobia	-	Fear of animals.

Pearl Point Coaching Centre

WORDS RELATED TO LITERATURE, SPEECH AND WORKS

1.	Pedant	-	One who displays his knowledge.
2.	Parable	-	Moral stories.
3.	Fable	-	Moral stories with animal characters.
4.	Anecdote	-	A short, narrative story of an incident.
5.	Plagiarism	-	Literary theft.
6.	Calligraphy	-	Art of good handwriting.
7.	Cacography	-	Bad handwriting/Bad spellings.
8.	Orthography	-	Good spelling [Use of spellings as per standard of that language].
9.	Maiden speech	-	First speech.
10.	Extempore	-	Speech without preparation.
11.	Rhetoric	-	Effective speech that may not be honest.
12.	Harangue	-	Loud speech usually in bad taste.
13.	Oxymoron	-	Two words with opposite meanings used together. Eg- deafening silence.
14.	Hyperbole	-	exaggerated form of speech. Eg: million dollar smile.
15.	Alliteration	-	Commencement of adjacent words with the same letter. Eg: lovely, lively lilies/dancing daffodils.
16.	Pun	-	Use of words with two or more meanings that makes the sentence humorous.
17.	Onomatopoeia	-	Words formed from the sounds that it produces. Eg: pop, boom, bang
18.	Epithet	-	An adjective used to define a person or a place. Eg: Mr. Perfect-used for Aamir Khan
19.	Soliloquy	-	Speaking one's thought aloud to oneself.
20.	Circumlocution	-	Round - about way of speaking/ beating about the bush.
21.	Simile	-	When similarity is shown by using words 'like' or 'as'. e.g.- He was like a lion in the battle field.
22.	Metaphor	-	When comparison is made but without using 'like' or 'as'. e.g.- He was a lion in the battle field.
23.	Personification	-	When characteristics of living things are shown in non-living things. Eg: Sun's fury or the sea roared and the waves screeched.
24.	Obituary	-	Message for a dead published in newspaper etc.
25.	Verbose	-	Full of words.
26.	Verbatim	-	Exact reproduction of same words/ word for word.
27.	Verbiage	-	Use of so many words that the real meaning gets lost.
28.	Etymology	-	Formation of words from the root words.
29.	Catechism	-	The summary of the principles of a religion in the form of questions and answers.
30.	Lexicography	-	Compilation of dictionary.
31.	Couplet	-	two line poems.
32.	Hymn	-	Poem sung in praise of God.
33.	Illegible	-	That cannot be read/scribbled/ indecipherable.
34.	Legend	-	Story the authenticity of which has not been proved.

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35.	Gift of the gab	Talent for speaking.
36.	Word of mouth	Only in spoken form, not in written form.
37.	Lucid	Very clear.
38.	Impromptu	Without preparation/extempore.
39.	Anonymous	Without the name of the writer.
40.	In toto	Completely/entirely.
41.	Epilogue	A concluding speech at the end of a play.
42.	Prologue	A speech at the starting of a play.
43.	Erudite	Scholarly/a person who has academic knowledge.
44.	Euphemism	Bombastic style of writing.
45.	Epistle	Composition in the form of a letter.
46.	Maxim	Proverb.
47.	Platitude	A stale remark that becomes dull due to regular use.
48.	Decipher	Decode/ to read and understand the meaning.

Hyphenated Phrases

1.	About-face	Complete change of direction
2.	Ad-lib	Off-the cuff /Impromptu/ extempore/ without preparation.
3.	Avante-garde	One who developes new concepts /Pioneer, harbinger, vanguard.
4.	Blue-chip	Valuable/ Excellent (Anto - cast off/Discarded).
5.	Blue-stocking	Educated woman.
6.	Bric- a- brac	Small rare things of artistic importance.
7.	Cast-off	Discard.
8.	Cuf-de-sac	Dead end.
9.	Derring-do	Daring, taking risk.
10.	Free-for all	Disorganised fight without any rule .
11.	Go-for-broke	Risk taking/putting all resources in one thing.
12.	Grass-root	Coming from common mass especially rural.
13.	Hard-liner	Unyielding/ sticking to one's principles.
14.	Half-mast	Sad.
15.	Hanger-on	Dependent.
16.	Have-nots	impoverished
17.	Helter-skelter	In haste and confusion.
18.	Hurly-burly	Noisy activity.
20.	Last ditch	Last and desperate .
21.	Pell-mell	Fast and disorganized movement.
22.	Rank- and- file	Common people.
23.	Run- of- the- mill	Ordinary/not something different.
24.	Self-effacing	Not making oneself noticeable.
25.	Silver-tongued	Eloquent/ orator/ one who has gift of gab.
26.	Tongue-in cheek	Humorous.
27.	Topsy-turvy	Unside down
28.	Tug-of-war	Power-struggle between two parties.
29.	Up-and-coming	Likely to be successful in future.
30.	Chock- a- block	Extremely full

Learning Point Coaching Centre

OFFSPRINGS

1)	One baby at a time	Singleton
2)	Two babies at a time	Twins
3)	Three babies at a time	Triplet
4)	Four babies at a time	Quadruplet
5)	Five babies at a time	Quintuplet
6)	Six babies at a time	Sextuplet
7)	Seven babies at a time	Septuplet
8)	Eight babies at a time	Octuplet
9)	Nine babies at a time	Nonuplet
10)	Ten babies at a time	Decaplet
11)	Eleven babies at a time	Undecaplet
12)	Twelve babies at a time	Duodecaplet
13)	Thirteen babies at a time	Tridecaplet
14)	Fourteen babies at a time	Quadridecaplet
15)	Fifteen babies at a time	Quindecaplet

HABITAT/ BIRTH WISE

1)	That lays eggs	– Oviparous
2)	That gives birth to young ones	– Viviparous
3)	That gives birth to premature young ones and then keep them in an external pouch	– Marsupial
4)	That lays eggs but suckle(feed their milk) their young ones	– Monotreme
5)	Animal of a region	– Fauna
6)	Vegetation of place	– Flora
7)	That can live on land only	– Terrestrial
8)	That can live in fresh water only	– Aquatic
9)	That can live in sea water only	– Marine
10)	That can live on land as well as in water	– Amphibian
11)	That can live on trees	– Arboreal

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The agenda for the meeting is ___ the notice.
   (A) Forwarded in (B) Subscribed to
   (C) Enclosed with (D) Delivered as
2. One of the players forgot to _____.
   (A) Turn up for practice
   (B) Run away from school
   (C) Buy shoes for the exam
   (D) Bring his books for the match
3. Today students should reconcile themselves _____ the way things are changing.
   (A) With (B) To
   (C) For (D) At
4. The country's economic growth was adversely _____ by political instability.
   (A) Reflected (B) Effected
   (C) Affected (D) expected
5. He was accused of bringing money into the country in _____ of foreign exchanges rules.
   (A) Anticipation (B) Compensation
   (C) Perpetration (D) Violation
6. He knows French and German _____ Russian.
   (A) Beside (B) Besides
   (C) Aside (D) Except
7. His reputation has been _____ by his foolish acts.
   (A) Increased (B) Decreased
   (C) Retrieved (D) Tainted
8. Meditation is _____ way to calm your nerves.
   (A) A best (B) One of the best
   (C) The best (D) An best
9. The Prime Minister of England called _____ the President of America.
   (A) In (B) Out
   (C) On (D) At
10. The work was _____ by the rains.
    (A) Restricted (B) Prevented
    (C) Hampered (D) Obstructed
11. The explosion that _____ the bus killed twelve people.
    (A) Wrecked (B) Deflated
    (C) Stalled (D) Hindered
12. There was some ____ between the member's version and the committee's version.
    (A) Discourse (B) Discrepancy
    (C) Certainty (D) Recurrence
13. We have talked a lot, now let us ___ to work.
    (A) Get down (B) Settle
    (C) Take off (D) Set up
14. The life-guard would not let the children _____ at the deep end of the pool.
    (A) Swims (B) Swim
    (C) Swam (D) To swim
15. The audience watched the clowns _____ their acts.
    (A) Performs (B) Perform
    (C) Performed (D) Are performing
16. I have brought some books _____ you to examine.
    (A) To (B) For
    (C) With (D) Over
17. The speaker did not properly space out his speech, but went on ___ one point only.
    (A) stressing (B) avoiding
    (C) devoting (D) decrying
18. The usher showed us
    (A) how to take photographs
    (B) where to sit
    (C) when to comb our hair
    (D) how to dance
19. You may bring your dog where _____.
    (A) you have to pay (B) there is no water
    (C) pets are allowed (D) pets can sleep
20. The chef was wondering
    (A) when to brush his teeth
    (B) what to prepare for the important dinner
    (C) how to wash the dishes
    (D) when to take the dog for a walk
21. I have given her _____.
    (A) a piece of work (B) many works
    (C) a work (D) some works
22. We must _____ help to the people hit by the cyclone.
    (A) contribute (B) summon
    (C) impart (D) render

Paramount Coaching Centre

23. It was said of Akbar that he rarely ___ more than three hours a day.
(A) sleeps (B) is sleeping
(C) had slept (D) slept

24. As the bare mountains turned green, the people found _____ looking forward to spring.
(A) they (B) them
(C) their (D) themselves

25. The metal and mineral sector _____ currently highly volatile.
(A) are (B) is
(C) was (D) were

26. I just _____ that Peter is in Australia.
(A) am hearing (B) hearing
(C) have heard (D) heard

27. To write regularly _____ is what she wants to do now.
(A) in pleasure (B) for the pleasure
(C) with the pleasure (D) for pleasure

28. This is a good ____ for the school.
(A) sight (B) cite
(C) site (D) spot

29. I _____ rather die than join the gang of terrorists.
(A) could (B) should
(C) would (D) can

30. That week the dollar dropped _____ its lowest levels.
(A) to (B) at
(C) towards (D) by

31. The court has absolved him _____ all the charges leveled against him.
(A) off (B) with
(C) in (D) from

32. All civilised nations now believe in _____ treatment of prisoners.
(A) human (B) humane
(C) humanitarian (D) humiliating

33. Irregular supply of electricity can _____ in wastage of electricity.
(A) cause (B) result
(C) affect (D) effect

34. His father introduced him at an _____age to the game of cricket.
(A) inquisitive (B) insensible
(C) impressionable (D) impressive

35. You are welcome to partake ___ light refreshment.
(A) in (B) for
(C) at (D) of

36. The food that an average Indian eats has been found to be deficient_____vitamins and proteins.
(A) of (B) from
(C) with (D) in

37. The patient is _____ of stomachache.
(A) suffering (B) experiencing
(C) complaining (D) afflicting

38. A good teacher should _____ responses from the students.
(A) elicit (B) provoke
(C) command (D) infer

39. Had he taken his degree five years ago he _____ got a promotion by now.
(A) might (B) would have
(C) will be (D) was

40. There will be a rush for seats when the train _____.
(A) will arrive (B) arrived
(C) is arriving (D) arrives

41. He drove the car very fast_____.
(A) Did he ? (B) Does he ?
(C) Didn't he ? (D) Was he ?

42. He _____ wants to succeed in life must be prepared to work hard.
(A) whoever (B) whom
(C) who (D) whose

43. It is time you _____ home.
(A) go (B) went
(C) come (D) reach

44. _____ a walk in the morning will improve your health.
(A) Going to (B) Go to
(C) Go for (D) Going for

45. Government must _____ the rise in prices
(A) cheque (B) check
(C) cease (D) seize

46. He is always angry___ his children.
(A) with (B) on
(C) over (D) at

47. I have_____ Lakshmi for the past twelve years.
(A) know (B) knew
(C) known (D) knows

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48. He did not qualify _____ the job.
(A) for (B) to
(C) against (D) with

49. _____ the last ten years we have been victims of abuse.
(A) From (B) For
(C) Before (D) Since

50. The strike has been called _____
(A) of (B) at
(C) off (D) up

51. The sparrows took no _____ the bread
(A) notice of (B) notice about
(C) notice from (D) notice to

52. He shows great ability _____ Mathematics
(A) at (B) for
(C) about (D) in

53. There _____ any message from my teacher since she moved to London.
(A) isn't (B) wasn't
(C) hasn't been (D) hadn't been

54. May I give you _____ advice
(A) an (B) some
(C) little (D) one

55. She has been supporting her family _____ her husband's death.
(A) on (B) at
(C) from (D) since

56. My friends fail to see why I should ride the _____ horse just because I have won a prize.
(A) great (B) good
(C) big (D) high

57. By _____ united struggle, we may achieve success.
(A) a (B) an
(C) the (D) None of the above

58. She feared that she_____
(A) will fail (B) may fail
(C) might have fail (D) would fail

59. The streets are lighted_____ electricity.
(A) with (B) by
(C) on (D) in

60. Homoeopathic treatment, they say, cuts ___ the need for operation and risk from surgery.
(A) off (B) out
(C) down (D) away

61. We warned her _____ the danger
(A) from (B) about
(C) against (D) of

62. We all laughed _____ the affair
(A) over (B) about
(C) by (D) on

63. The chairman as well as the members, _____ to blame for this misfortune
(A) are (B) were
(C) is (D) has

64. He is the most generous man, I _____ him for a long time
(A) Knew (B) have known
(C) know (D) had known

65. The sudden change in his behaviour came as a surprise to me, I began
(A) to cut a sorry figure
(B) to smell a rat
(C) to turn a new leaf
(D) to blow hot and cold

66. He works hard by day and sleeps soundly at night with _____ clear conscience.
(A) a (B) an
(C) the (D) None of the above

67. The lights went out while we ____ the examination.
(A) were taken (B) are taken
(C) were taking (D) are taking

68. The exact reasons for their disagreement _____ yet to be made public.
(A) are (B) is
(C) had (D) was

69. The firm has been dealing _____ luxury goods for more than two decades.
(A) in (B) with
(C) out (D) on

70. She _____ in Delhi for two years but has not seen the India Gate.
(A) is lived (B) had lived
(C) has been living (D) has lived

71. I am sorry _____ the mistake.
(A) for (B) at
(C) from (D) with

72. The Union Budget is likely to be presented on February 26, two days ahead of the _____ date.
(A) suitable (B) convenient
(C) critical (D) conventional

73. The_____ chosen for construction of the building is in the heart of the city.
(A) sight (B) site
(C) cite (D) slight

74. He _____ her that she would pass
(A) assumed (B) assured
(C) insured (D) ensured

75. Your father _____ worry. I'm a very careful driver.
(A) can't (B) doesn't
(C) needn't (D) none

76. We didn't_____ the programme to be such a huge success.
(A) accent (B) except
(C) expect (D) access

77. I suffer from no _____ about my capabilities.
(A) illusions (B) doubts
(C) hallucinations (D) imaginations

78. The government, in a bid to make Bihar, a preferred investment destination, has ____ major schemes to create infrastructure at different stages.
(A) launched (B) opposed
(C) opened (D) pushed

79. The students aren't prepared _____the examination.
(A) to give (B) to listen
(C) to work (D) to take

80. We should _____ opportunities as they arise.
(A) seize (B) cease
(C) size (D) sneeze

81. I don't think I can ____ with him any longer.
(A) put up (B) put out
(C) put on (D) put off

82. The _____ of many temples in South and Central India surpasses even that of the Taj Mahal.
(A) appearance (B) goodness
(C) magnificence (D) look

83. C.V. Raman was an _____ scientist
(A) itinerant (B) immanent
(C) eminent (D) imminent

84. He never drinks and drives. He is too _____ to do something silly like that.
(A) sensual (B) sensible
(C) sensuous (D) sensitive

85. On account of an acccident, the traffic on the G.T. Road was _____
(A) dislocated (B) distorted
(C) disturbed (D) disrupted

86. As you sow _____ shall you reap.
(A) so (B) when
(C) as (D) like

87. It took him a long time _____ candidate's application
(A) to consider and to weigh
(B) to considering
(C) to consider and weigh
(D) considering weighing

88. Who is the person you _____ at the cinema last night
(A) had recognised (B) were recognising
(C) recognised (D) have recognised

89. The ladies black purse, which is on sale has a beautiful _____ carved on it.
(A) schematic (B) motif
(C) patch (D) layout

90. He complimented her _____ new dress
(A) about (B) for
(C) of (D) on

91. The cart was driven_____bullocks.
(A) with (B) off
(C) to (D) by

92. Let me give you_____.
(A) an advise (B) any advice
(C) some advice (D) some advises

93. Our teacher_____several points before the exams.
(A) cleared off (B) cleared away
(C) cleared up (D) cleared out

94. Simon_____very polite at the moment, because he wants to make a good impression.
(A) was being (B) has been
(C) is behaving (D) is being

95. If I don't_____advantage of this platform, then how dare I be a film maker
(A) make (B) bring
(C) bring (D) take

96. The aim of education is to _____ the best in students.
(A) bring on (B) bring in
(C) bring about (D) bring out

97. I have known him _____ a long time
(A) since (B) for
(C) before (D) from

98. I wish I _____ her to clean the room.
(A) have asking (B) have asked
(C) asked (D) had asked

99. He always takes full _____ of the mistakes made by his friends.
(A) benefit (B) advantage
(C) profit (D) use

100. He drained what was left ____ his drink.
(A) from (B) in
(C) of (D) off

101. He will dispense _____ your services.
(A) on (B) with
(C) of (D) off

102. He was _____ pertaining his innocence.
(A) confidently (B) quickly
(C) stridently (D) harshly

103. If you were found guilty of exceeding the speed limit, you _____ to pay a fine.
(A) will have (B) have
(C) would have (D) would had

104. He is a popular teacher. He seems to be_____ for that profession.
(A) cut in (B) cut out
(C) cut down (D) cut off

105. A rare audio tape released by the court at the end of the hearing showed many judges asking _____ they should intervene at all.
(A) weather (B) whether
(C) if only (D) only if

106. Rita _____ her home work yet.
(A) does not do (B) did not do
(C) has not done (D) will not do

107. Many modern methods of agriculture _____ thousands of years ago.
(A) began (B) originated
(C) sprang (D) started

108. He is utterly _____ at the end of the day.
(A) worn through (B) worn out
(C) worn away (D) worn on

109. People should refrain _____ evil deeds.
(A) to do (B) in doing
(C) from doing (D) doing

110. He felt _____ making so many mistakes.
(A) worthy of (B) aware of
(C) ashamed of (D) fond of

111. The chief guest _____ the prizes.
(A) gave up (B) gave in
(C) gave away (D) gave way

112. This problem _____ a lot of thought.
(A) calls for (B) comes across
(C) calls on (D) comes into

113. Which is _____ longest river in India ?
(A) a (B) an
(C) the (D) No article

114. I promise to _____ you in all circumstances.
(A) stand up to (B) stand with
(C) stand off (D) stand by

115. I can't make ends ____ on my small salary.
(A) meet (B) unite
(C) join (D) touch

116. A thorough search of the aircraft was carried _____ in the airport.
(A) out (B) off
(C) on (D) along

117. Discrimination _____ any form should be avoided.
(A) of (B) by
(C) from (D) in

118. My friend's father died _____ cancer.
(A) by (B) of
(C) from (D) with

119. The headmaster congratulated Rajan _____ getting the merit scholarship.
(A) for (B) about
(C) with (D) on

120. Small pox has been eradicated _____India.
(A) in (B) from
(C) within (D) out of

121. The police offered a _____ for information about the stolen money.
(A) reward (B) award
(C) profit (D) prize

122. There is no possibility of _____ coming late.
(A) they (B) their
(C) them (D) theirs

123. His friend _____ unexpectedly.
(A) returned to (B) come back
(C) turned up (D) get down

124. There is a bridge _____ the river.
(A) over (B) on
(C) down (D) across

125. All of a sudden fire broke _____ in my room.
(A) away (B) in
(C) down (D) out

126. The meeting ___ with the National Anthem.
(A) wound up (B) rounded off
(C) took off (D) caught up

127. A new Minister has taken_____after the election.
(A) to (B) over
(C) off (D) down

128. He has not yet got _____ the death of his dear child.
(A) over (B) out of
(C) back (D) away

129 _____ of defence personnel would be given transfers to their place of choice.
(A) friends (B) wives
(C) husbands (D) spouses

130. Sachin was standing _____ me.
(A) aside (B) next
(C) beside (D) besides

131. My sister and _____ are pleased to accept your invitation.
(A) I (B) me
(C) myself (D) I myself

132. Have you got any idea as to what has happened to Akila ? I haven't seen her _____.
(A) lately (B) later on
(C) late (D) later

133. I _____ hard to establish the validity of the theory from morning.
(A) have been trying
(B) had tried
(C) tried
(D) am trying

134. The Principal called _____ an explanation from the clerks.
(A) on (B) out
(C) for (D) in

135. The _____ crowd gave the victorious team a tumultuous welcome.
(A) jubilant (B) troublesome
(C) noisy (D) arrogant

136. It is our duty to get _____ the truth.
(A) to (B) over
(C) into (D) at

137. For a child, a blow _____ self-esteem is a terrible thing.
(A) of (B) with
(C) to (D) on

138. The Greenland ice sheet is _____ at the rate of about 12 cubic miles a year.
(A) smelting (B) condensing
(C) melting (D) freezing

139. My windows look_____the garden.
(A) up on (B) out on
(C) in (D) at

140. I have made a rough_____of the report.
(A) drapht (B) draught
(C) drought (D) draft

141. The reward was not commensurate_____ the work done by us.
(A) for (B) on
(C) with (D) upon

142. I don't care _____the expense; I want the party to be a real success.
(A) of (B) with
(C) about (D) at

143. Vinay does not play cricket, and___does Yeshwant.
(A) so (B) also
(C) either (D) neither

144. The delegates listened to the speaker __
(A) attend (B) attentively
(C) attention (D) attentive

145. The prices of foodgrains have gone up ___
(A)consider (B) considerate
(C)consideration (D) considerably

146. The officer_____leave to his secretary.
(A)offered (B) granted
(C)allowed (D) awarded

147. Nothing _____ like success
(A) success (B) succeed
(C) succeeds (D) successful

148. Whenever I look at Mohan I am___of my brother.
(A)recalled (B) recollected
(C)reminded (D) remembered

149. His manners _____ him.
(A) speak of (B) speak out
(C) speak up (D) speak for

150. You will have to comply _____ the norms.
(A) of (B) with
(C) up (D) for

151. He tends to _____ to any suggestion I make in meetings.
(1) differ (2) agree (3) accept
(4) act (5) cooperate

152. We were shocked by the young man's _____ for money.
(1) greed (2) acumen (3) versatility
(4) projection (5) indifference

153. Let us cultivate a strong will, a _____ mental desire and determination to achieve our ideals.
(1) tall (2) sure (3) sardonic
(4) keen (5) cutting

154. He _____ children to open their eyes and ears to the beauty of life.
(1) admonished (2) promised
(3) exhorted
(4) complemented
(5) reprimanded

155. We must work hard towards _____ of the underprivileged people of our country.
(1) proliferation
(2) emancipation (3) contribution
(4) association (5) unification

156. If we wish to _____ democracy, we must _____ fast to our constitutional norms.
(1) engage, stick
(2) rule, access
(3) absorb, work
(4) maintain, hold
(5) govern, cling

157. Mass education system _____ lot of _____ on teaching and very little on learning.
(1) claims, regard
(2) teaches, elements
(3) lays , stress
(4) finds, shortcomings
(5) holds, power

Brahmoori Coaching Centre

158. When they _____ that the commodities were very _____, they gave up the idea to buy them for want of adequate money.
(1) saw, good
(2) realized, cheap
(3) noticed, attractive
(4) heard, novel
(5) found, expensive

159. Two _____ guide the judge's _____ : justice and fairness.
(1) advocates, court
(2) principles, decision
(3) members, sentences
(4) officials, cases
(5) sentences, role

160. Hardly _____ he reached the jetty _____ the boat sank.
(1) did, than
(2) as, when
(3) had, when
(4) when, than
(5) while, when

161. It is certain that human beings _____ latent power of which they are only _____ aware.
(1) possess, vaguely
(2) exhibit, little
(3) impose, clearly
(4) inherit, consciously
(5) owns, surely

162. His _____ to speak an Indian language hadn't _____ to be a handicap.
(1) eagerness, stopped
(2) desire, made
(3) inability, proved
(4) promise, halted
(5) knowledge, showed

163. The airline industry is _____ out its survival kit to deal with _____ losses.
(1) spreading, raising
(2) pulling, mounting
(3) handing, abating
(4) pushing, increasing
(5) floating, diminishing

164. Akbar, one of the _____ and _____ emperors of India who made a name for himself, is acknowledged even today.
(1) desirous, indolent
(2) aspiring, sluggard
(3) slothful, active
(4) simple, bold
(5) ambitious, energetic

165. Trained employees increase _____ and _____ of their industry and take it to a higher position.
(1) wisdom, development
(2) accomplishment, dignity
(3) motivation, upgradation
(4) performance, productivity
(5) achievement, presentation

166. Research shows that an organisation's _____ to cater to the customers changing needs will _____ its success.
(1) intent, realise
(2) ability, determine
(3) capacity, lead
(4) desire, insure
(5) flexibility, acquire

167. In many rural areas hospitals are _____ equipped because of the _____ of funds from the government.
(1) well, dearth
(2) faulty, lacking
(3) optimally, disparity
(4) inadequately, scarcity
(5) ill, surplus

168. A company can _____ the potential of its employees _____ various training programmes.
(1) emphasise, for
(2) exploit, from
(3) enhance, through
(4) appraise, by
(5) identify, under

169. The objective of the survey is to _____ the impact of the rising rupee on a _____ engineering sector.
(1) attribute, profitable
(2) establish, tensed
(3) intensity, volatile
(4) substantiate, reinforced
(5) ascertain, thriving

170. The country's economic growth has been achieved _____ exports and by_____ large amounts of foreign direct investment.
(1) on, boosting
(2) despite, estimating
(3) mostly, soliciting
(4) via, attracting
(5) substantial, opposing

171. The _____ business trips though _____ at times gave the executive a unique chance to meet interesting people.
(1) demanding, memorable
(2) frequent, monotonous
(3) crucial, regular
(4) prolonged, exhausted
(5) significant, influential

Fairmount Coaching Centre

172. In order to put an end to the _____ that exist regarding the implementation of the policy the company should issue _____ guidelines.
(1) ambiguities, clear-cut
(2) differences, cautious
(3) burden, stringent
(4) inhibition, appropriate
(5) reservations, fundamental

173. The government has _____ that the infrastructure for the new project must be completed _____ the next six months.
(1) stipulated, for
(2) sanction, by
(3) assurance, in
(4) mandated, within
(5) envisage, during

174. The official not only _____ the renewal of the contract but also _____ the information about its status.
(1) revealed, classified
(2) withdrawn, leaked
(3) delayed, withheld
(4) interfere, refused
(5) impeded , excluding

175. To _____ any tensions in the minds of the employees and investors alike the company has promised to consider job cuts as a last_____.
(1) erase, effort
(2) rid, hurdle
(3) overcome, decision
(4) address, phase
(5) ease, resort

176. With the merger, the newly formed company has come to _____ the country's _____ into a modern economy.
(1) lead — acceptance
(2) exemplify — transformation
(3) promote — development
(4) reflect — transfer
(5) stall — exchange

177. _____ governance does not encourage respect for authority and _____ the condition of the exploited.
(1) Frail — enhance
(2) Lack — recognises
(3) Inadequate — heeds
(4) Weak — accentuates
(5) Effectual — alleviate

178. Although businesses are less _____ than they were before liberalization some parts of the economy remain _____ to restrictions.
(1) fettered — subject
(2) shunned — accessible
(3) ignored — vulnerable
(4) restrict — expose
(5) defunct — resistant

179. Today the city _____ free housing and hospitals and clean streets has become the _____ of the entire country.
(1) offers — example
(2) known — pride
(3) with — envy
(4) providing — challenge
(5) supplies—dream

180. Since its launch, the computer programme has _____ for two-thirds of all software sales_____.
(1) allowed — legally
(2) plans — globally
(3) provided — finally
(4) competed — demand
(5) accounted — domestically

181. To avoid _____, there is a need for _____ planning of the project.
(1) cancellation, broad
(2) problem, deliberate
(3) pitfalls, systematic
(4) inconvenience, convenient
(5) losses, temporary

182. A good management will decide not only the _____ for equipment but also its _____ for deciding priorities.
(1) need, urgency
(2) usefulness, utility
(3) cost, value
(4) requirement, necessities
(5) technology, methodology

183. _____ appears to be a small error in the beginning may turn out to be a _____ in the long run.
(1) It, disaster
(2) What, blunder
(3) That, debacle
(4) It, slip
(5) What, incident

184. Being very _____ in nature, he always uses his _____ skills.
(1) adamant, soft
(2) polite, basic
(3) humble, experimental
(4) pushy, persuasive
(5) mild, aggressive

185. Demand and supply do not _____ the same relationship as the one that _____ between height and weight.
(1) possess, has
(2) incur, is
(3) defend, volunteers
(4) bear, borne
(5) have, exists

Paramount Coaching Centre

186. If the system _____ to yield the desired result, try to _____ the whole procedure in the given sequence.
(1) entitles, dump
(2) ignores, reproduce
(3) fails, reoperate
(4) imitates, generate
(5) equips, encompass

187. He is so _____ in his approach that not a single point ever _____ his attention.
(1) meticulous, escapes
(2) casual, erodes
(3) fanatic, brings
(4) deliberate, attracts
(5) nasty, coincides

188. Generally, _____ students _____ those who are mediocre.
(1) humble, surmount
(2) meritorious, surpass
(3) bright, overestimate
(4) intelligent, surrender
(5) studious, respect

189. _____ and _____ should not be tolerated in our country which boasts of 'Ahimsa' as its way of life.
(1) Politicking, elections
(2) Dishonour, efficiency
(3) Lethargy, procrastination
(4) Nepotism, selfishness
(5) Hatred, violence

190. He _____ a wrong act because it was _____ for him to do so due to circumstantial forces.
(1) compelled, necessary
(2) refused, dangerous
(3) did, avoidable
(4) committed, inevitable
(5) simplified, harmful

191. The report _____ that the Indian IT industry will earn over one hundred billion dollars in _____ in the next decade.
(1) revealed, volume
(2) states, services
(3) predicts, future
(4) estimated, capital
(5) forecasts, revenue

192. The government should appoint a panel of experts and _____ their advice on how to _____ technical education in India.
(1) interpret, reform
(2) seek, better
(3) solicit, mitigate
(4) heed, uplifted
(5) implement, renew

193. The company along with its foreign partners needs to work _____ to determine the financial _____ of the joint venture.
(1) diligently, nature
(2) cohesively, compliance
(3) concretely, feasible
(4) together, viability
(5) jointly, incentive

194. His speech _____ the need for the media to play an important role to bring _____ on social evils.
(1) reflected, pressure
(2) communicating, attention
(3) stressed, focus
(4) addressing, emphasis
(5) convinced, light

195. They have finally succeeded in _____ the management to hold _____ discussions on issues pertaining to employee benefits.
(1) compelling, intensive
(2) recommending, committed
(3) imposing, competitive
(4) entrusting, intricate
(5) threatening, lately

196. The Chairman in his speech stated the _____ in company profits was _____ to team building.
(1) incline, owing
(2) rise, liable
(3) slump, accountable
(4) surge, due
(5) plunge, response

197. The main _____ of healthcare reforms is _____ medical care to every citizen.
(1) purpose, available
(2) cause, providing
(3) challenge, accessing
(4) assurance, qualified
(5) focus, extending

198. Being _____ of how he wanted his career to progress, he began discussing his _____with senior colleagues.
(1) convinced, misconduct
(2) unsure, options
(3) unresolved, aspirations
(4) practical, intentions
(5) spontaneous, future

199. Experts feel that the amendment to the Act will adversely _____ private sector _____ in infrastructure development.
(1) effect, participation
(2) facilitate, claim
(3) influence, involvement
(4) measure, investment
(5) expedite, stake

200. His absence at the crucial meeting cannot be _____as he_____ the country at important international fora.
(1) helped, represents
(2) condoned, participates
(3) permitted, engages
(4) sanctioned, governs
(5) forgiven, promote

201. Professionals focus their _____ on fulfilling their responsibilities and achieving results, not on _____ a particular image.
(1) planning, devising
(2) leadership, attributing
(3) abilities, contributing
(4) energies, portraying
(5) skills, obtaining

202. "Patriotism is the last refuge of scoundrel", says Johnson. In the modern world where the cunning selfish people _____ and the hard working conscientious people _____ the quotation holds good.
(1) dominate, suppress
(2) thrive, suffer
(3) enjoy, mutilate
(4) empower, subjected
(5) harass, abdicate

203. We must be rest assured that our sorrows, if any, are short-lived and a period of joy _____ us. Such thinking will always maintain our _____ and peace of mind.
(1) begets, dream
(2) befits, body
(3) bemoans, skills
(4) merits, life
(5) awaits, equipoise

204. When you are living with your _____ values and principles, you can be straightforward, honest and _____.
(1) core, up-front
(2) inherited, distinct
(3) innate, durable
(4) cultural, perceptive
(5) inborn, vehement

205. In the role of a counsellor, you are an authority figure whose objective is to _____ attentively and sensitively to employees who _____ you with their feelings.
(1) project, focus
(2) manage, direct
(3) listen, trust
(4) concentrate, believe
(5) consider, explain

206. If a junior executive neglects his professional development and _____ education, he can easily and quickly become obsolete in a world changing at _____ rates.
(1) management, voluminous
(2) higher, vulnerable
(3) better, supreme
(4) continuing, dizzying
(5) value, profound

207. Harassment is just plain _____. There is never a valid reason or a good _____ for it
(1) wrong, excuse
(2) murder, command
(3) falsehood, remedy
(4) killing, magic
(5) offence, strategy,

208. Man is _____. He likes to know how things work. The search for understanding is _____ in its own right.
(1) evolving, prophetic
(2) inquisitive, legitimate
(3) appreciative, fundamental
(4) curious, philosophical
(5) social, judgemental

209. Leadership is one of the world's oldest _____. The understanding of leadership has figured strongly in the _____ for knowledge.
(1) cultures, desire
(2) institutions, passion
(3) pre-occupations, quest
(4) subjects, preference
(5)undertakings, conviction

210. Our _____ to understand the process of learning underlying behaviour change are _____ by the facts that any given behaviour is determined jointly by many processes.
(1) nature, determined
(2) scope, preceded
(3) implications, followed
(4) limitation, moderated
(5) attempt, complicated

211. Efforts to _____ the issue will not be successful _____ both sides continue to blame each other.
(1) Resolve, if
(2) Discuss, unless
(3) Address, whether
(4) Settled, because
(5) Close, although

212. The economy has managed to retain its _____ edge despite _____ demand for its exports.
(1) Leading, healthy
(2) Competitive, shrinking
(3) Sharp, favourable
(4) Predominant, average
(5) Worthwhile, durable

Examination Control Centre

213. It will be _____ for the management to implement the policy because of the employees _____ to change.
(1) Inconvenient, willing
(2) Complicated, concern
(3) Burden, decision
(4) Impossible, resistance
(5) Critical, character

214. Analysis are looking _____ to more mergers in the banking _____ which will boost the economy.
(1) Around, arena
(2) Ahead, rivals
(3) Forward, sector
(4) Perhaps, partners
(5) Doubtfully, investment

215. After the devastating fire, the, Board has no _____except _____ of their textile factory.
(1) Idea, inauguration
(2) Estimate, running
(3) Power, modernising
(4) Condition, improving
(5) Option, closure

216. A committee has been _____ to _____ the transformation of the city into an international finance centre.
(1) constituted, convert
(2) appointed, oversee
(3) converged, evaluate
(4) inducted, change
(5) inaugurated, determine

217. Keeping in mind the _____ to develop the sector the government has _____ solicited foreign investment.
(1) importance, never
(2) proposal, forcibly
(3) objective, wanted
(4) view, discretely
(5) need, actively

218. In his speech he vowed to _____ the four billion unbanked individuals across the world into the _____ of financial inclusion.
(1) represent, sphere
(2) target, area
(3) bring, realm
(4) engage, achievement
(5) convince, era

219. Although he puts in _____ of overtime and takes few holidays, he _____ can not support his family.
(1) sufficient, however
(2) lot, besides
(3) much, thus
(4) plenty, still
(5) frequency, yet

220. They have been _____ on incentives to _____ these practices are implemented at grassroot level.
(1) relying, ensure
(2) improving, secure
(3) advocating, confirm
(4) debating, necessitate
(5) focusing, display

221. After having been friends for more than a decade, they had a _____ last year and have not _____ each other ever since.
(1) fight, talked
(2) argument, met
(3) dispute, seen
(4) quarrel, admired
(5) difference, introduced

222. The workers, several of _____ had complained about their low wages earlier, have now _____ to move the court for the labour rights.
(1) who, indicated
(2) whom, decided
(3) which, threatened
(4) them, resolved
(5) number, warned

223. The hutment dwellers were jubilant when the government _____ an apartment to each of them at _____ rates.
(1) demolished, fast
(2) announced, less
(3) provided, high
(4) acquired, low
(5) promised, subsidised

224. The organisation was deeply _____ by difficulties a decade ago but the new CEO brought many _____ changes in it and took it to a new high.
(1) indebted, necessary
(2) plagued, vital
(3) coping, more
(4) hurt, critical
(5) shaken, inevitable

225. The prime minister, who is _____ in his holiday home at the moment, said that he was very _____ by the news of India winning the World Cup.
(1) visiting, happy
(2) residing, obliged
(3) intruding, dejected
(4) staying, pleased
(5) resting, cheerful

226. The organization _____ to popularize Indian classical music among the youth which has lost _____ with its cultural roots.
(1) endeavours, touch
(2) wishes, interest
(3) efforts, experience
(4) exerts, intrigue
(5) need, relation

227. One of the major critiques of the examination system is that it _____ to a spirit of _____ competition among the students.
(1) results, defective
(2) accompanies, adequate
(3) develops, intense
(4) takes, severe
(5) leads, unhealthy

228. Auroras are natural light displays in the sky, usually _____ at night, _____ in the Polar regions.
(1) watch, upward
(2) noticed, peculiar
(3) observed, only
(4) found, most
(5) follows, mainly

229. After the board examinations, students are _____ up for the various entrance examinations _____ for next month.
(1) ready, timed
(2) gearing, scheduled
(3) prepared, programmed
(4) set, duration
(5) geared, kept

230. The governmental _____ spurred dramatic improvements in the way waste management is _____ out in many hospitals.
(1) rule, thrown
(2) plans, conduct
(3) crusade, one
(4) efforts, carried
(5) venture, disposed

231. One of the TV cameramen was _____ in the leg by a bullet when he was_____ in the middle of a gun fight between two gangs.
(1) hurt, entered
(2) shot, caught
(3) injured, came
(4) stabbed, trapped
(5) beaten, engulfed

232. Although the fire was very small, everyone _____ and rushed out of the cinema hall _____ complete chaos.
(1) shouted, leading
(2) died, producing
(3) injured, resulting
(4) scared, making
(5) panicked, causing

233. The _____ of pesticides and fertilizers while growing the vegetables and fruits is one of the greatest _____ to the health these days.
(1) production, dangers
(2) consumption, problem
(3) overuse, threats
(4) application, rewards
(5) amount, injury

234. The group's mission is to _____ peace between the nations and help different people _____ each other better.
(1) maintain, understand
(2) remain, address
(3) keep, interact
(4) advise, find
(5) communicate, friendly

235. History _____ the kings and influential leaders whereas the real battle was _____ by the soldiers who remain little known and celebrated in the texts.
(1) remembers, played
(2) highlights, underwent
(3) biased, lead
(4) glorifies, fought
(5) writes, done

236. As the boat _____, all those on board fortunately managed to reach the bank of the river _____, with the help of the life boats.
(1) capsized, drowned
(2) fell, harmlessly
(3) dropped, uninjured
(4) deceased, unhurt
(5) sank, safely

237. Ashima _____ her team with a lot of skill and the _____, increase in the sales by the team is a measure of her success.
(1) dominates, poor
(2) condemns, sudden
(3) manages, significant
(4) directs, worthless
(5) overpowers, exceptional

238. On being asked for the passport, he _____, to his dismay, that he had _____ to bring it along with him to the airport.
(1) shocked, failed
(2) realized, forgotten
(3) pleaded, neglected
(4) understood, lost
(5) recognized, missed

239. Helen quickly _____ the career ladder and is now the _____ managing director, the company has ever appointed.
(1) jumped, shortest
(2) entered, oldest
(3) started, juniormost
(4) climbed, youngest
(5) ascended, inexperienced

240. A famous economist says that the government should do more to _____ jobs in the area in order to curb the _____ rate of unemployment.
(1) create, rising
(2) need, increasing
(3) employ, high
(4) invent, growing
(5) generate, slowing

241. Drawing attention to the pitfalls of _____ solely on Uranium as a fuel for nuclear reactors, Indian scientists warned that Uranium will not last for long and thus research on Thorium as its _____ must be revived.
(1) using, substitute
(2) believing, replacement
(3) depending, reserve
(4) reckoning, option
(5) relying, alternative

242. In an effort to provide _____ for higher education to all, most of the universities have been providing education without adequate infrastructure, thus churning out _____ graduates every year.
(1) chances, fresh
(2) platform, capable
(3) opportunities, unemployable
(4) prospects, eligible
(5) policy, incompetent

243. The move to allow dumping of mercury _____ an outcry from residents of the area who _____ that high levels of mercury will affect their health and destroy ecologically sensitive forest area.
(1) resulted, insist
(2) provoked, fear
(3) incited, determined
(4) activated, accept
(5) angered, believe

244. _____ has been taken against some wholesale drug dealers for dealing in surgical items without a valid licence and maintaining a stock of _____ drugs.
(1) Note, overwhelming
(2) Step, impressive
(3) Execution, outdated
(4) Action, expired
(5) Lawsuit, invalid

245. Even as the _____ elsewhere in the world are struggling to come out of recession, Indian consumers are splurging on consumer goods and to _____ this growth, companies are investing heavily in various sectors.
(1) economies, meet
(2) countries, inhibit
(3) governments, measure
(4) nations, inflict
(5) companies, counter

Directions (Q. 246-252): Which of the phrases (1), (2), (3) and (4) given below each statement should be placed in the blank space provided so as to make a meaningful and grammatically correct sentence? If none of the sentences is appropriate, mark (5) as the answer.

246. When we reached the crash site, we were delighted _____.
(1) on seeing no survivor
(2) we saw everyone living
(3) to seeing no one breathing
(4) to see everyone alive
(5) None of these

247. Even though the school premises had a lot of space, _____.
(1) there were plenty of play areas for the children
(2) there was no playground for the children
(3) yet it remained underutilised
(4) there was no shortage of classrooms
(5) None of these

248. _____ but today, his performance was fairly interesting and riveted everyone to their seats.
(1) He is a brilliant performer
(2) He tried his best to entertain everyone
(3) His performances are generally boring
(4) Although he performed after a very long time
(5) None of these

249. In order to help the organization come out of the huge losses, the employees _____.
(1) demanded a compensatory package
(2) started an agitation against the management
(3) decided to join the rival organization
(4) decided to file a case against the organization
(5) None of these

250. _____ before being packaged for distribution in the market.
(1) The milk is pasteurized
(2) After the milk is pasteurized
(3) Until the milk is pasteurized
(4) Firstly the pasteurization of milk
(5) None of these

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251. _____ to control industrial pollution, the pollution from small scale industries has eluded solutions.
(1) Instead of doing good job
(2) While a commendable job has been done
(3) Despite being succeeding
(4) Even after failing
(5) None of these

252. Owing to the scare of the highly contagious disease widespread in the town, _____.
(1) many people thronged to the multiplexes and malls during the long weekend
(2) people have been advised to gather at the town square
(3) government has failed to make any arrangement for vaccination
(4) most of the people decided to stay indoors during the weekend
(5) None of these

Centre

Answers :

1.	(C)	2.	(A)	3.	(B)	4.	(C)	5.	(D)	6.	(B)	7.	(D)	8.	(C)	9.	(C)	10.	(D)
11.	(A)	12.	(B)	13.	(A)	14.	(B)	15.	(B)	16.	(B)	17.	(A)	18.	(B)	19.	(C)	20.	(B)
21.	(A)	22.	(D)	23.	(D)	24.	(D)	25.	(B)	26.	(D)	27.	(D)	28.	(C)	29.	(C)	30.	(A)
31.	(D)	32.	(B)	33.	(B)	34.	(A)	35.	(D)	36.	(D)	37.	(C)	38.	(A)	39.	(B)	40.	(D)
41.	(C)	42.	(C)	43.	(B)	44.	(D)	45.	(B)	46.	(A)	47.	(C)	48.	(A)	49.	(B)	50.	(C)
51.	(A)	52.	(D)	53.	(C)	54.	(B)	55.	(D)	56.	(D)	57.	(A)	58.	(D)	59.	(A)	60.	(C)
61.	(D)	62.	(A)	63.	(C)	64.	(B)	65.	(B)	66.	(A)	67.	(C)	68.	(A)	69.	(A)	70.	(C)
71.	(A)	72.	(D)	73.	(B)	74.	(B)	75.	(C)	76.	(C)	77.	(C)	78.	(A)	79.	(D)	80.	(A)
81.	(A)	82.	(C)	83.	(C)	84.	(B)	85.	(D)	86.	(A)	87.	(C)	88.	(C)	89.	(B)	90.	(B)
91.	(D)	92.	(C)	93.	(C)	94.	(D)	95.	(D)	96.	(D)	97.	(B)	98.	(D)	99.	(B)	100.	(C)
101.	(B)	102.	(A)	103.	(C)	104.	(B)	105.	(B)	106.	(C)	107.	(B)	108.	(B)	109.	(C)	110.	(C)
111.	(C)	112.	(A)	113.	(C)	114.	(D)	115.	(A)	116.	(A)	117.	(D)	118.	(B)	119.	(D)	120.	(B)
121.	(A)	122.	(B)	123.	(C)	124.	(A)	125.	(D)	126.	(B)	127.	(B)	128.	(A)	129.	(D)	130.	(C)
131.	(A)	132.	(A)	133.	(A)	134.	(C)	135.	(A)	136.	(D)	137.	(C)	138.	(C)	139.	(B)	140.	(D)
141.	(C)	142.	(C)	143.	(D)	144.	(B)	145.	(D)	146.	(B)	147.	(C)	148.	(C)	149.	(D)	150.	(B)
151.	(2)	152.	(1)	153.	(4)	154.	(3)	155.	(2)	156.	(4)	157.	(3)	158.	(5)	159.	(2)	160.	(3)
161.	(1)	162.	(3)	163.	(2)	164.	(5)	165.	(4)	166.	(2)	167.	(4)	168.	(3)	169.	(5)	170.	(4)
171.	(2)	172.	(1)	173.	(4)	174.	(3)	175.	(5)	176.	(2)	177.	(4)	178.	(1)	179.	(3)	180.	(5)
181.	(3)	182.	(1)	183.	(2)	184.	(4)	185.	(5)	186.	(3)	187.	(1)	188.	(2)	189.	(5)	190.	(4)
191.	(5)	192.	(2)	193.	(4)	194.	(3)	195.	(1)	196.	(4)	197.	(5)	198.	(2)	199.	(3)	200.	(1)
201.	(5)	202.	(2)	203.	(2)	204.	(1)	205.	(4)	206.	(3)	207.	(2)	208.	(5)	209.	(3)	210.	(1)
211.	(1)	212.	(2)	213.	(4)	214.	(3)	215.	(5)	216.	(2)	217.	(5)	218.	(3)	219.	(4)	220.	(1)
221.	(3)	222.	(2)	223.	(5)	224.	(2)	225.	(4)	226.	(1)	227.	(5)	228.	(2)	229.	(2)	230.	(4)
231.	(2)	232.	(5)	233.	(3)	234.	(4)	235.	(3)	236.	(5)	237.	(3)	238.	(2)	239.	(4)	240.	(1)
241.	(5)	242.	(3)	243.	(2)	244.	(4)	245.	(1)	246.	(4)	247.	(2)	248.	(3)	249.	(5)	250.	(1)
251.	(2)	252.	(4)																

Cloze Test
PRACTICE SET - I

Directions : In the following passages, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

FOR SSC EXAMS

Cloze Test — 1

A seminar is generally a form of **1** interaction, either at an academic **2** or a commercial or **3** organisation. It has the function of **4** small groups for **5** meetings, focusing each time on some **6** subject, in which everyone present is **7** to participate. This is often **8** through an ongoing dialogue with a seminar **9** or instructor. Normally, participants must not be **10** in the field under discussion.

1. (A) academic (B) social (C) informal (D) artificial
2. (A) institution (B) intermission (C) intervention (D) interference
3. (A) provincial (B) proverbial (C) professional (D) progressive
4. (A) bringing out (B) bringing together (C) bringing among (D) bringing on
5. (A) recurring (B) repeating (C) reverting, (D) reforming
6. (A) particular (B) partial (C) previous (D) prevented
7. (A) entrusted (B) encouraged (C) enlarged (D) endured
8. (A) accomplished (B) acknowledged (C) acquainted (D) acquired
9. (A) follower (B) member (C) leader (D) associate
10. (A) professional (B) teacher (C) starter (D) beginners

Cloze Test — 2

It was a sudden decision. Three of us all **1** in the hostel, decided to travel by train to **2** and witness the Republic Day Parade. The station was heavily **3** and there was a long queue before the ticket counter. **4** pretended sickness and persuaded the man nearest to the **5** to buy three more tickets , one for him and **6** for his sisters. No problem, therefore, in buying tickets. **7** train was already at the platform and there was **8** mad rush among the passengers to get on the coaches. Hari would not be worried by **9** . He asked **10** to jump over the bumper between two coaches to get on to the other side.

1. (A) roommates (B) strangers (C) classmates (D) friends
2. (A) Calcutta (B) Hyderabad (C) Chennai (D) Delhi
3. (A) guarded (B) thronged (C) crowded (D) filled
4. (A) She (B) He (C) They (D) I
5. (A) door (B) window (C) counter (D) entrance
6. (A) three (B) four (C) one (D) two
7. (A) The (B) A (C) An (D) No
8. (A) a (B) an (C) the (D) not
9. (A) things (B) everything (C) anything (D) something
10. (A) them (B) us (C) me (D) they

Cloze Test — 3

Ants play an important part in the **1** of nature. They eat a large **2** of insects and so help keep them **3** becoming too plentiful. In the tropics, ants eat more **4** half the termites hatched each year.

Ants, in **5**, are an important **6** source for birds. Frogs, lizards and many other animals also feed **7** ants. Ants are **8** helpful and harmful to farmers. Some kinds of ants aid farmers by killing insects that **9** crops. Ants that dig underground nests **10** the soil. They break up, loosen and mix the soil.

1. (A) destruction (B) creation (C) formation (D) balance
2. (A) quantity (B) number (C) size (D) weight
3. (A) from (B) to (C) at (D) in
4. (A) less (B) or (C) than (D) rather
5. (A) environment (B) trees (C) nature (D) ground
6. (A) food (B) energy (C) treasure (D) land
7. (A) our (B) up (C) for (D) on
8. (A) once (B) largely (C) both (D) really
9. (A) fertilise (B) nourish

Parameter Coaching Centre

(C) damage (D) cause

10. (A) impoverish (B) improve
(C) ruin (D) indulge

Cloze Test — 4

Most of us **1** that cockroaches are **2** creatures, very weak and **3** , that can be destroyed with one **4** . Yes, you can kill a cockroach easily, **5** in reality it is an **6** tough creature. Cockroaches are incredibly strong. They can **7** anywhere and on anything. A cockroach can eat anything. It **8** our food, but it can also eat **9** things like candle wax, soap and paper. So the next time you kill a cockroach feel **10** , because you are killing an extremely tough[1] creature.

1. (A) examine (B) find
(C) think (D) see
2. (A) tiny (B) irritating
(C) dangerous (D) tough
3. (A) appealing (B) strange
(C) soft (D) vulnerable
4. (A) hit (B) effort
(C) blow (D) chemical
5. (A) since (B) though
(C) while (D) but
6. (A) old (B) incredible
(C) ultimate (D) extremely
7. (A) move (B) survive
(C) slide (D) reach
8. (A) eats (B) locates
(C) smells (D) chews
9. (A) unimaginable (B) familiar
(C) sensible (D) appetising
10. (A) guilty (B) happy
(C) cruel (D) sad

Cloze Test — 5

Everyone considers food, shelter, clothing and medical care to be the basic needs for a comfortable living. Even the government accepts this and **1** to provide all these. But very **2** people know that energy required for **3** and heating is also one of **4** basic needs. We are all aware **5** our country has achieved self-sufficiency in **6** but we have to go a **7** way **8** in order to **9** sufficiency in the **10** of energy.

1. (A) assures (B) loves
(C) hates (D) promises
2. (A) little (B) small
(C) few (D) less
3. (A) cooking (B) living
(C) eating (D) sleeping
4. (A) theirs (B) such
(C) a (D) our
5. (A) this (B) that
(C) what (D) how
6. (A) food (B) resources
(C) weapon (D) heating
7. (A) some (B) all
(C) long (D) hard
8. (A) but (B) bet
(C) out (D) yet
9. (A) provide (B) serve
(C) achieve (D) garner
10. (A) field (B) terrain
(C) sector (D) space

Cloze Test — 6

Ants go in groups in search of food. To do this, **1** a few worker ants, **2** scouts, go out of their nests to forage **3** food. Once an **4** source of food is **5** by a scout ant, it **6** to the nest with a sample. While **7** so, it ejects a chemical and **8** an invisible line from the **9** of food to its nest. It then contacts other ants who also follow the **10** procedure. More and more worker ants are brought in and the food is slowly taken back to the nest.

1. (A) primarily (B) initially
(C) hastily (D) systematically
2. (A) called (B) named
(C) identified (D) depicted
3. (A) after (B) by
(C) for (D) upon
4. (A) unusual (B) enriched
(C) excessive (D) abundant
5. (A) found (B) reached
(C) targeted (D) recognised
6. (A) accesses (B) returns
(C) goes (D) climbs
7. (A) pulling (B) crawling
(C) doing (D) going
8. (A) draws (B) files
(C) touches (D) pushes
9. (A) place (B) source
(C) house (D) vessel
10. (A) same (B) agreed
(C) matching (D) parallel

Cloze Test — 7

Jo was the first to **1** up on Christmas morning. **2** a moment she felt disappointed for no stockings hung from the fire place. **3** she remembered **4** her mother had **5** her the previous evening each of **6** would find a present tucked under their pillow. She slipped **7** hand under the pillow **8** drew out a crimson[1] coloured Bible. Mother had written some words of **9** inside the book. This quickly brought a few **10** in Jo's eyes.

1. (A) run (B) look
(C) wake (D) glance
2. (A) Just (B) For
(C) At (D) Since

3. (A) Since (B) After
(C) Then (D) Soon

4. (A) all (B) about
(C) what (D) that

5. (A) instructed (B) told
(C) said (D) remarked

6. (A) persons (B) girls
(C) these (D) them

7. (A) his (B) her
(C) own (D) their

8. (A) and (B) then
(C) which (D) but

9. (A) rebuke (B) encouragement
(C) blessings (D) satire

10. (A) gloom (B) joy
(C) tears (D) sadness

Cloze Test — 8

The Government __1__ to introduce a Bill for __2__ compulsory education to all children. Unfortunately, the Bill has several __3__ . Firstly, the Government __4__ to provide education without regular schools. A para- teacher, who is underqualified, may be __5__ on contract basis. Secondly, the Government may even __6__ subclause K of Article 51(A), which lays down that it __7__ be the __8__ duty of all parents to provide __9__ for education to __10__ children.

1. (A) thinks (B) proposes
(C) requests (D) demands

2. (A) dispensing (B) securing
(C) imposing (D) providing

3. (A) liabilities (B) losses
(C) loopholes (D) troubles

4. (A) assumes (B) intends
(C) resists (D) insists

5. (A) confirmed (B) promoted
(C) elected (D) appointed

6. (A) invoke (B) provoke
(C) report (D) propose

7. (A) could (B) shall
(C) may (D) can

8. (A) fundamental (B) central
(C) optional (D) desirable

9. (A) rewards (B) contracts
(C) opportunities (D) occasions

10. (A) its (B) their
(C) our (D) every

Cloze Test — 9

Ramu came to Somu's house and was __1__ to see him with a __2__ on his left leg. He asked Somu what had __3__ to him. Then Somu told him that he met with an __4__ the day before when he was __5__ home from the playground on his cycle near the Woodlands Cinema Theatre. Ramu __6__ how it all happened. Somu __7__ that a car had __8__ him from __9__ and that he had lost his consciousness __10__ .

1. (A) Surprised (B) Worried
(C) Anxious (D) Shocked

2. (A) Cover (B) Binding
(C) Bandage (D) Band

3. (A) Happen (B) Happened
(C) Happening (D) Happens

4. (A) Accident (B) Unintentional
(C) Chance (D) Unexpected

5. (A) Retiring (B) Retreating
(C) Returning (D) Restoring

6. (A) Asked (B) Enquired
(C) Inquired (D) Said

7. (A) Returned (B) Reported
(C) Recorded (D) Replied

8. (A) Hit (B) Bang
(C) Drag (D) Pull

9. (A) Back (B) Arrears
(C) Behind (D) Hindsight

10. (A) Urgently (B) Quickly
(C) Speedily (D) Immediately

Cloze Test — 10

The word 'ticket' is __1__ to every language in India. __2__ those who are actively __3__ in the political process __4__ a ticket as permission to __5__ an election as candidate __6__ a political party. The __7__ , if elected, sits in the __8__ assembly, or any other __9__ for which he/she contests, as __10__ of that party.

1. (A) general (B) peculiar
(C) common (D) familiar

2. (A) So (B) But
(C) And (D) Since

3. (A) involved (B) seen
(C) leading (D) attracted

4. (A) look (B) interpret
(C) interfere (D) interrupt

5. (A) stand in (B) campaign
(C) vote (D) contest

6. (A) inside (B) of
(C) for (D) to

7. (A) leader (B) party
(C) candidate (D) ticket

8. (A) legislative (B) legal
(C) political (D) electoral

9. (A) body (B) election
(C) party (D) institute

10. (A) candidate (B) participant
(C) representative (D) interpreter

Cloze Test — 11

The wings of some birds are so small that they are __1__ for flying. Earlier such birds __2__ fly. But after living for thousands of __3__ in places where they had no __4__ there was no need for them to fly, and they __5__ on the ground. After a while, their __6__

ones could no longer rise into the air. The ostrich, rhea, emu and cassowary **7** fly, but they can run fast on their long, strong legs. Ostriches **8** in Africa and are found on the grassy places **9** they live along with big groups of zebras. The rhea looks like the ostrich, **10** it is smaller and has three toes on each feet, while the ostrich has only two.

1. (A) useless (B) useful (C) beneficial (D) suited
2. (A) should (B) might (C) could (D) can
3. (A) weeks (B) years (C) months (D) ages
4. (A) wind (B) sky (C) friends (D) enemies
5. (A) stepped (B) stayed (C) crept (D) crawled
6. (A) trained (B) old (C) young (D) pregnant
7. (A) cannot (B) could (C) would (D) should
8. (A) lived (B) live (C) had lived (D) used to live
9. (A) when (B) where (C) so that (D) because
10. (A) even though (B) but (C) and (D) in spite of

Cloze Test — 12

One of the major causes of the failure of **1** countries on the economic front is their **2** to evolve a judicious mixture of **3** substitution and export promotion. Today, Bambia, which **4** on imports after its independence 20 years, **5** .

1. (A) Advanced (B) Advancing (C) Developed (D) Developing
2. (A) handicap (B) disadvantage (C) inability (D) incapacity
3. (A) import (B) export (C) scientific (D) invention
4. (A) banked (B) traded (C) carried (D) expected
5. (A) since (B) ago (C) earlier (D) back

Cloze Test — 13

Even during that cold winter afternoon, the postman was slowly pushing his bicycle up the hill that led out to the village. He used to walk very **1** because there was a lot of ice on the ground. He had only one letter to **2** , this was for an **3** lady who lived at the **4** of the hill.

Everyone **5** her 'grandmother'. She had lived alone **6** since her daughter had emigrated **7** Australia many years **8** . She **9** used to invite the postman for a cup of tea **10** he read her letters.

1. (A) briskly (B) slowly (C) fast (D) leisurely
2. (A) post (B) handover (C) deliver (D) give
3. (A) ancient (B) important (C) old (D) illiterate
4. (A) foot (B) top (C) end (D) mouth
5. (A) called (B) named (C) branded (D) designated
6. (A) even (B) ever (C) about (D) all
7. (A) for (B) about (C) in (D) to
8. (A) since (B) after (C) before (D) away
9. (A) always (B) rarely (C) frequently (D) occasionally
10. (A) always (B) while (C) sometimes (D) often

Cloze Test — 14

Twenty million years ago, our immediate ancestors probably still lived in the trees. After we came **1** from the trees, we evolved an upright **2** ; our hands were more useful, being **3** We possessed agility and an excellent binocular **4** We had, in course of time, **5** many of the preconditions required for **6** tools. Moreover, there was now a real **7** in possessing a large brain and **8** communicating complex thoughts. Anyway, other things **9** equal, it is better to be smart **10** to be stupid.

1. (A) across (B) under (C) into (D) down
2. (A) posture (B) position (C) pose (D) posterior
3. (A) free (B) tight (C) loose (D) lazy
4. (A) vision (B) skill (C) tools (D) ability
5. (A) lost (B) acquired (C) demanded (D) forgotten
6. (A) making (B) doing (C) sharpening (D) breaking
7. (A) use (B) pride (C) advantage (D) right
8. (A) in (B) about (C) upon (D) on
9. (A) was (B) being (C) been (D) are
10. (A) not (B) rather (C) than (D) unless

Cloze Test — 15

Almost every full moon night, the officials in Andaman and Nicobar Islands take part in a cautious ritual. The tribesmen watch from a safe distance as the officials **1** the island in a boat **2** gifts for them. The islanders come **3** hesitantly only after the officials **4** dumped the coconuts brought **5** them onto the beach and begin **6** away from their small island. On some nights the tribals even **7** up enough courage to swim upto a few feet **8** from the boat. The officials maintain that they do **9** want to interfere with the way of life of the tribals. The island **10** heavily on the mainland for most goods.

1. (A) approach (B) depart (C) present (D) absent
2. (A) coming (B) leaving (C) carrying (D) relieving
3. (A) forward (B) backward (C) sides (D) upward
4. (A) has (B) have (C) had (D) be
5. (A) by (B) to (C) in (D) for
6. (A) watching (B) seeing (C) sailing (D) stopping
7. (A) leave (B) muster (C) come (D) present
8. (A) correctly (B) distantly (C) near (D) away
9. (A) no (B) neither (C) not (D) nor
10. (A) spy (B) rely (C) occupy (D) reply

Cloze Test —16

Bollywood is the informal term **1** used for the Hindi-language film industry **2** in Mumbai, India. The term is **3** incorrectly used to refer to the **4** of Indian cinema; it is only a **5** of the Indian film industry. Bollywood is the **6** film producer in India and one of the largest **7** of film production in the **8** . The name is a portmanteau of Bombay (the **9** name for Mumbai) and Hollywood, the **10** of the American film industry.

1. (A) ultimately (B) popularly (C) singularly (D) deliberately
2. (A) constructed (B) accommodated (C) based (D) dedicated
3. (A) often (B) regularly (C) intermittently (D) less
4. (A) whole (B) all (C) full (D) collection
5. (A) fraction (B) little (C) sample (D) part
6. (A) active (B) largest (C) fastest (D) negligible
7. (A) grounds (B) theatres (C) studios (D) centres
8. (A) world (B) land (C) area (D) state
9. (A) early (B) local (C) former (D) political
10. (A) area (B) focus (C) symbol (D) head

Cloze Test — 17

Petroleum is the name of the **1** oil that comes from **2** the ground and from the oil wells. From this crude oil, we get the various **3** that drive ships, aircraft and many other forms of land. **4** The quantities needed are **5** so countries that have their own oil fields are **6** The **7** of oil in many parts of the Middle East has brought great **8** to countries that were, fifty years ago, very **9** Now-a-days without petroleum, commerce and industry are not **10** .

1. (A) refined (B) engine (C) mineral (D) cooking
2. (A) in (B) under (C) over (D) into
3. (A) fuels (B) liquids (C) spirits (D) gases
4. (A) communication (B) connection (C) transport (D) development
5. (A) slight (B) moderate (C) minute (D) immense
6. (A) wise (B) fortunate (C) good (D) civilized
7. (A) discovery (B) invention (C) preparation (D) creation
8. (A) fame (B) strength (C) wealth (D) confidence
9. (A) weak (B) poor (C) insignificant (D) sick
10. (A) possible (B) fortunate (C) successful. (D) reliable

Cloze Test — 18

It was very hot in the small court-room and everybody was feeling sleepy. After a tiring morning, the clerks were anxious to get **1** to lunch and even the judge must have felt **2** when the last case came up before the court. A short-middle-aged man with grey hair and small blue eyes was now standing **3** him. The man had a foolish expression on his face and he kept looking **4** stupidly as if he was trying hard to **5** what was going **6** The man was accused of **7** into a house and stealing a cheap watch. The witness, who was called, did not give a clear **8** of what had happened. He claimed to have seen a man outside the house one night, but on being **9** further, he

confessed that he was not sure whether this was the man. The judge considered the matter for a short time and then declared that as there was no real proof, the man could not be **10** guilty.

1. (A) on (B) about (C) off (D) away
2. (A) tired (B) exhausted (C) annoyed (D) relieved
3. (A) before (B) with (C) behind (D) against
4. (A) up (B) around (C) along (D) at
5. (A) imagine (B) understand (C) see (D) view
6. (A) on (B) away (C) about (D) up
7. (A) going (B) moving (C) entering (D) breaking
8. (A) verdict (B) understanding (C) account (D) explanation
9. (A) forced (B) threatened (C) pulled (D) questioned
10. (A) found (B) discovered (C) charged (D) called

Cloze Test — 19

'CRY-Child Relief and You' **1** an organisation that **2** started by seven **3** and it has been working **4** 1979 to change the lives of **5** children all over India.

1. (A) was (B) is (C) are (D) being
2. (A) has (B) being (C) was (D) been
3. (A) friends (B) men (C) people (D) individuals
4. (A) from (B) during (C) for (D) until
5. (A) underprivileged (B) privileged (C) hopeless (D) denuded

Cloze Test — 20

Broadcasting is a **1** by means of **2** a speech **3** or a song sung is **4** to long distances where it can be **5** by all who have a radio set **6** to the wavelength of the sending **7** . By the use of what **8** known as 'loud speakers' the speech or the song can be made **9** to a large **10** .

1. (A) voice (B) technique (C) advice (D) noise
2. (A) what (B) whom (C) which (D) how
3. (A) decided (B) spoken (C) demanded (D) delivered
4. (A) transmitted (B) travelled (C) translated (D) transformed
5. (A) listened to (B) listened (C) heard of (D) noticed
6. (A) turned (B) trained (C) tuned (D) traced
7. (A) mission (B) machine (C) missile (D) vehicle
8. (A) is (B) were (C) or (D) are
9. (A) edible (B) indelible (C) audible (D) affable
10. (A) gathering (B) building (C) space (D) station

Cloze Test — 21

Broadly speaking letters may be said to **1** into two classes, the formal and **2** . Formal letters **3** of official or business matters and are **4** to an employer, officials of a department or institutions. Letters to the **5** of a newspaper also belong to this class. In fact, all **6** using formal pattern is of this category. The **7** has to be precisely stated. It must be **8** in style and quite **9** . No **10** element has any place in it.

1. (A) fall (B) rise (C) escape (D) describe
2. (A) affectionate (B) personal (C) foreign (D) official
3. (A) deal (B) contain (C) apprise (D) consist
4. (A) respected (B) addressed (C) prayed (D) typed
5. (A) publisher (B) salesman (C) editor (D) printer
6. (A) correspondence (B) writing (C) columns (D) articles
7. (A) objective (B) criticism (C) essay (D) language
8. (A) lucid (B) high (C) florid (D) descriptive
9. (A) critical (B) creative (C) subjective (D) objective
10. (A) divisive (B) wicked (C) personal (D) untidy

Cloze Test — 22

Without water **1** animal can survive. In desert regions the greatest **2** to life is drying up. But many creatures make use of **3** little water existing in arid areas. One of nature's masterpieces **4** creatures equipped to **5** with desert life is the camel. There are several stories about **6** endurance feats by camels. It is said that camels can **7** a distance of about 1000 kms a week **8** drinking a single drop of water. The popular belief that camels **9** water in their hump is, however, **10** in a way.

1. (A) every (B) any (C) no (D) each

2. (A) need (B) worry
(C) desire (D) threat

3. (A) the (B) some
(C) few (D) quite

4. (A) between (B) among
(C) with (D) in

5. (A) live (B) mix
(C) cope (D) plan

6. (A) Memorable (B) many
(C) remarkable (D) unpleasant

7. (A) cover (B) walk
(C) jump (D) complete

8. (A) with (B) without
(C) for (D) except

9. (A) spend (B) take
(C) store (D) fill

10. (A) misleading (B) wrong
(C) untrue (D) foolish

Cloze Test — 23

No communication has ever provided so many people with as **1** a range of new **2** as television has. Without **3** their homes, people can watch Government officials **4** important functions and see how people in **5** lands look and live. Television takes its **6** to deserts, jungles and even the sea floor. Television gives us a **7** of real life tragedy as when it comes to the **8** of war, natural disasters and poverty. It also **9** moments of great triumph, such as when the astronaut just **10** foot on the moon.

1. (A) large (B) wide
(C) many (D) broad

2. (A) experiences (B) incidents
(C) happenings (D) anecdotes

3. (A) parting (B) moving
(C) departing (D) leaving

4. (A) perform (B) accomplish
(C) pursue (D) achieve

5. (A) far out (B) far off
(C) by far (D) far and wide

6. (A) watchers (B) audience
(C) viewers (D) spectators

7. (A) glimpse (B) glance
(C) look (D) sight

8. (A) wounded (B) army
(C) victims (D) soldiers

9. (A) ceases (B) captures
(C) seizes (D) catches

10. (A) set (B) put
(C) kept (D) placed

Cloze Test —24

An archaeologist studies the **1** and from the **2** he finds, he is able to **3** the daily lives of men and women who lived thousands of years ago. He makes a **4** study of those things which those men and women left **5** them. From the **6** he judges the size of the animals their owners could kill, from their tools he learns what **7** they had mastered and from their pots, needles and combs, he **8** the domestic skills of their **9** . Thus it has been possible to write a generally **10** account of human evolution going back some half a million years.

1. (A) rocks (B) history
(C) past (D) future

2. (A) witness (B) evidence
(C) knowledge (D) matters

3. (A) create (B) buildup
(C) rebuild (D) reconstruct

4. (A) scientific (B) historic
(C) realistic (D) research

5. (A) with (B) behind
(C) under (D) below

6. (A) weapons (B) bullets
(C) guns (D) targets

7. (A) industries (B) products
(C) crafts (D) knowledge

8. (A) values (B) assesses
(C) judges (D) criticises

9. (A) friends (B) animals
(C) womenfolk (D) neighbours

10. (A) reliable (B) unmistakable
(C) perfect (D) dependable

Cloze Test — 25

Timely actions are always **1** . When a cloth gets torn it must be mended **2** , if it is to be useful. If the act of stitching is **3** , the tear may become bigger and it may need more stitches and the cloth may become **4** for use. In the same manner, whenever any action is to be done it must be done at the **5** time. When **6** comes, we must utilise it or else the delay may result in **7**, failure and **8** . So remember, **9** stitch **10** time saves nine.

1. (A) hopeful (B) essential
(C) beneficial (D) useful

2. (A) later (B) at once
(C) then (D) next day

3. (A) undone (B) left
(C) rejected (D) postponed

4. (A) ugly (B) worst
(C) unfit (D) waste

5. (A) fixed (B) appropriate
(C) accurate (D) constant

6. (A) opportunity (B) time
(C) chance (D) luck

7. (A) enjoyment (B) disaster
(C) destruction (D) disappointment

8. (A) sorrow (B) tragedy
(C) unhappiness (D) joy

9. (A) nine (B) a
(C) no (D) any

10. (A) in (B) on
(C) any (D) over

Cloze Test — 26

Dear father,

I hope this letter finds you 1 good health amidst your hectic office tour. I am sorry 2 inform you that Vijay 3 with an accident while returning 4 school yesterday. Our family doctor examined 5 and found that the bone 6 the knee and the ankle was dislocated and 7 an orthopaedic surgeon reset it 8 plastered it. Vijay has been advised bed rest for a week. Please don't worry. Mother also feels you 9 not cancel your tour as there is no 10 . We will take care, don't worry. Yours affectionately Gautam

1. (A) with (B) in
(C) at (D) of

2. (A) that (B) of
(C) to (D) for

3. (A) meet (B) occurred
(C) met (D) suffered

4. (A) from (B) since
(C) on (D) hence

5. (A) it (B) that
(C) this (D) him

6. (A) joined (B) joint
(C) joining (D) adjoining

7. (A) later (B) after
(C) hence (D) before

8. (A) also (B) and
(C) therefore (D) so

9. (A) should (B) must
(C) need (D) may

10. (A) urgent (B) emergency
(C) hurry (D) urgency

Cloze Test — 27

If you prefer mountains 1 deserts, try Darjeeling, West Bengal's hill resort that 2 at the foothills of the mighty Himalayas 3 while in Bengal, if your spirit of adventure gets the better of you, 4 the ferry to the Sunderbans, the world's largest delta. But if these places do not attract you, there's Bhutan, the quiet Himalayan Kingdom 5 West Bengal.

1. (A) against (B) from
(C) with (D) to

2. (A) nestles (B) cuddles
(C) sleeps (D) rests

3. (A) so (B) and
(C) but (D) since

4. (A) ask (B) take
(C) pick (D) pay

5. (A) adjoining (B) surrounding
(C) skirting (D) bordering

Cloze Test — 28

When Anil passed his final university examination and got his 1 he decided to 2 and invited all his friends to a party to be 3 the following Sunday. He spent most of that day 4 things ready and at 7.40 the first guest arrived. After that a steady 5 of people 6 and Anil was busy chatting to people and introducing them to one another. Anil had a wide 7 of friends and not everyone at the party knew everyone 8. 'A party is always a good way to break the 9 and get people talking', Anil thought. The party soon got going and there was a feeling of relief at the 10 that the examinations were over and that a long summer holiday lay ahead.

1. (A) licence (B) bachelorhood
(C) degree (D) diploma

2. (A) celebrate (B) feast
(C) entertain (D) commemorate

3. (A) planned (B) celebrated
(C) offered (D) held

4. (A) preparing (B) putting
(C) getting (D) doing

5. (A) stream (B) current
(C) river (D) movement

6. (A) turned out (B) turned up
(C) turned in (D) turned down

7. (A) number (B) group
(C) circle (D) round

8. (A) else (B) other
(C) different (D) person

9. (A) silence (B) atmosphere
(C) monotony (D) ice

10. (A) subject (B) point
(C) fact (D) matter

Paramount Coaching Centre

Answers:

Cloze Test - 1

1. (B) 2. (A) 3. (C) 4. (B) 5. (A)
6. (A) 7. (B) 8. (A) 9. (B) 10. (D)

Cloze Test - 1

1. (A) 2. (D) 3. (C) 4. (B) 5. (C)
6. (D) 7. (A) 8. (A) 9. (C) 10. (B)

Cloze Test - 3

1. (D) 2. (B) 3. (A) 4. (C) 5. (B)
6. (A) 7. (D) 8. (C) 9. (C) 10. (B)

Cloze Test - 4

1. (C) 2. (A) 3. (D) 4. (C) 5. (D)
6. (D) 7. (B) 8. (A) 9. (A) 10. (B)

1. capable of great endurance, sturdy.

Cloze Test - 5

1. (D) 2. (C) 3. (A) 4. (B) 5. (B)
6. (A) 7. (C) 8. (D) 9. (C) 10. (A)

Cloze Test - 6

1. (B) 2. (A) 3. (C) 4. (D) 5. (A)
6. (B) 7. (C) 8. (A) 9. (B) 10. (A)

Cloze Test - 7

1. (C) 2. (B) 3. (D) 4. (D) 5. (B)
6. (D) 7. (B) 8. (A) 9. (C) 10. (C)

crimson- (गहरे लाल रंग का)

Cloze Test - 8

1. (B) 2. (D) 3. (C) 4. (B) 5. (D)
6. (A) 7. (B) 8. (A) 9. (C) 10. (B)

Cloze Test - 9

1. (D) 2. (C) 3. (B) 4. (A) 5. (C)
6. (C) 7. (D) 8. (A) 9. (C) 10. (D)

Cloze Test - 10

1. (C) 2. (B) 3. (A) 4. (B) 5. (D)
6. (B) 7. (C) 8. (A) 9. (A) 10. (C)

Cloze Test - 11

1. (A) 2. (C) 3. (B) 4. (D) 5. (B)
6. (C) 7. (A) 8. (B) 9. (B) 10. (B)

crept(2nd and 3rd form of creep)- to move with your body close to the ground

crawled–crept

Cloze Test - 12

1. (D) 2. (C) 3. (A) 4. (A) 5. (B)

Cloze Test - 13

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (C) 4. (B) 5. (A)
6. (B) 7. (D) 8. (C) 9. (A) 10. (B)

Cloze Test - 14

1. (D) 2. (A) 3. (A) 4. (A) 5. (B)
6. (A) 7. (C) 8. (A) 9. (B) 10. (C)

Cloze Test - 15

1. (A) 2. (C) 3. (A) 4. (B) 5. (D)
6. (C) 7. (B) 8. (D) 9. (C) 10. (B)

muster- to gather, इकट्ठा करना

Cloze Test - 16

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (A) 4. (A) 5. (D)
6. (B) 7. (D) 8. (A) 9. (C) 10. (C)

Cloze Test - 17

1. (C) 2. (B) 3. (A) 4. (C) 5. (D)
6. (B) 7. (A) 8. (C) 9. (B) 10. (A)

Cloze Test - 18

1. (C) 2. (D) 3. (A) 4. (B) 5. (B)
6. (A) 7. (D) 8. (C) 9. (D) 10. (A)

1. get about- be active (चलना-फिरना, सक्रिय होना)
2. get away- to escape

Cloze Test - 19

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (D) 4. (A) 5. (A)

Cloze Test - 20

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (D) 4. (A) 5. (A)
6. (C) 7. (B) 8. (D) 9. (C) 10. (A)

Cloze Test - 21

1. (A) 2. (B) 3. (D) 4. (B) 5. (C)
6. (A) 7. (A) 8. (A) 9. (D) 10. (C)

Cloze Test - 22

1. (C) 2. (D) 3. (A) 4. (B) 5. (C)
6. (C) 7. (A) 8. (B) 9. (C) 10. (B)

Cloze Test - 23

1. (B) 2. (A) 3. (D) 4. (A) 5. (B)
6. (C) 7. (A) 8. (C) 9. (B) 10. (A)

anecdotes- A short narrative of an interesting or amusive incident

Cloze Test - 24

1. (C) 2. (B) 3. (C) 4. (A) 5. (B)
6. (A) 7. (C) 8. (B) 9. (C) 10. (A)

Cloze Test - 25

1. (B) 2. (B) 3. (D) 4. (C) 5. (B)
6. (A) 7. (D) 8. (C) 9. (B) 10. (A)

Cloze Test - 26

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (C) 4. (A) 5. (D)
6. (C) 7. (C) 8. (B) 9. (C) 10. (D)

Cloze Test - 27

1. (D) 2. (D) 3. (B) 4. (B) 5. (A)

Cloze Test - 28

1. (C) 2. (A) 3. (D) 4. (C) 5. (A)
6. (B) 7. (C) 8. (A) 9. (D) 10. (C)

Study Centre

Cloze Test
PRACTICE SET - II

Directions : In the following passages, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

FOR SSC EXAMS

Cloze Test — 1

The Solar System has been a complicated wonder for the astronomers. This is a __1__ to which we may never have the exact answer. Man has wondered __2__ the age of the Earth __3__ ancient times. There were all kinds of __4__ that seemed to have the __5__. But man could not begin to __6__ of the question scientifically until about 400 years __7__. When it was proved that the __8__ revolved round the Sun and the Earth was a __9__ of our Solar System, then scientists knew where to __10__.

1. (A) problem (B) question (C) matter (D) query
2. (A) around (B) out (C) about (D) on
3. (A) since (B) during (C) around (D) from
4. (A) ideas (B) opinions (C) stories (D) matters
5. (A) solution (B) novel (C) book (D) answer
6. (A) read (B) think (C) open (D) guess
7. (A) now (B) time (C) then (D) ago
8. (A) Moon (B) time (C) Earth (D) Mars
9. (A) part (B) division (C) opening (D) centre
10. (A) end (B) begin (C) think (D) work

Cloze Test — 2

One of the oldest cities of Asia, Srinagar is known for its unique wooden architecture. Its __1__ network of narrow streets amid multi-storey wooden houses __2__ out its waterways, make it look like medieval Islamic __3__ centres. The large-scale demolition of traditional buildings and bazaars __4__ the quest for modernity have, however, __5__ to their disappearance.

1. (A) expansive (B) extensive (C) extended (D) expended
2. (A) open (B) opened (C) opening (D) opined
3. (A) urban (B) village (C) rural (D) country
4. (A) in (B) inside (C) on (D) into
5. (A) lead (B) led (C) conformed (D) caused

Cloze Test — 3

More than 7,000 people died within a matter of days when toxic gas leaked from a chemical plant in Bhopal, India. The leak began late at night and __2__ for several hours unnoticed. Since then, __3__ to the toxins created by the leak has resulted in innumerable deaths. Many more are sick and __4__ to live normal lives. Despite trying to get __5__ for the disaster, the people have seen no real attempt to compensate them. The company involved, UCC, has publicly __6__ all responsibility for the leak. No one till date has been held __7__ . Was it the __8__ of the machinery or simply human error ? Many questions remain __9__. The investigation has been dealt with in a very __10__ manner.

1. (A) in (B) at (C) of (D) by
2. (A) continued (B) started (C) proceeded (D) went
3. (A) experience (B) introduction (C) exposure (D) acquaintance
4. (A) struggling (B) fighting (C) grappling (D) learning
5. (A) finances (B) compensation (C) money (D) payment
6. (A) blocked (B) refused (C) forbidden (D) denied
7. (A) guilty (B) responsible (C) accounting (D) trustworthy
8. (A) closure (B) insolvency (C) stopping (D) failure
9. (A) unattempted (B) unapologetic (C) unanswered (D) unreturned
10. (A) callous (B) cruel (C) hard (D) thick skinned

Cloze Test — 4

There is nothing which a man of strong will cannot achieve. Will-power is the sure hypnotism[1] that __1__ all obstacles that __2__ our progress. A man of strong will is always __3__ while one who is weak in will has to __4__ many failures. "Nothing ventured, nothing gained __5__ be an excellent rule of conduct, but no strong will, no __6__ is the greatest __7__ of life. All difficulties melt away before a __8__ mind. Very

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often we attribute our **9** to chance, fate or stars. We blame our luck, but **10** do we examine our minds, the weakness of which is really responsible for our failures.

1. (A) overcomes (B) prevents (C) skips (D) avoids
2. (A) advance (B) hinder (C) accelerate (D) help
3. (A) eventful (B) fearful (C) successful (D) powerful
4. (A) avoid (B) omit (C) overcome (D) face
5. (A) could (B) would (C) may (D) should
6. (A) profit (B) success (C) loss (D) result
7. (A) principal (B) aim (C) principle (D) goal
8. (A) weak (B) heroic (C) chief (D) disturbed
9. (A) advancement (B) progress (C) strength (D) failures
10. (A) rarely (B) frequently (C) suddenly (D) quickly

Cloze Test —5

The true elixir[1] of life near to our hands is the commonest of all liquids, plain water. It has **1** a role of vast significance in **2** the course of earth's history and **3** to play the leading role in the **4** of life on the surface of our **5** . Indeed, there is nothing here which **6** so much to the beauty of the **7** as water, be it just a little **8** trickling over the rocks or a **9** pond by the way side where animals **10** their thirst.

1. (A) done (B) played (C) created (D) developed
2. (A) shaping (B) solving (C) preventing (D) uplifting
3. (A) decides (B) continues (C) prepares (D) refuses
4. (A) movement (B) drama (C) scene (D) future
5. (A) star (B) constellation (C) planet (D) sea
6. (A) deduces (B) adds (C) detracts (D) brightens
7. (A) countryside (B) river (C) human beings (D) skies
8. (A) river (B) stream (C) waterfalls (D) well
9. (A) dirty (B) short (C) huge (D) little
10. (A) complete (B) quench (C) pamper (D) destroy

Cloze Test — 6

A modern example of the process of evolution by natural selection in action is provided by the peppered moth. The moth is **1** pale in colour, a mottled grey which **2** the moth to settle, wings outstretched, **3** the bark of lichen covered trees and **4** unnoticed. It can thus save itself from many **5** birds. However, many years ago some British **6** found that there does exist a second **7** of this moth, with dark sooty wings. Research has **8** established that both belong to the **9** species, but the dark moth lives in **10** surroundings, where the trunks of the trees on which they live are dark with industrial grime.

1. (A) only (B) normally (C) really (D) obviously
2. (A) permits (B) allows (C) enables (D) obstructs
3. (A) in (B) on (C) about (D) under
4. (A) be (B) hide (C) run (D) come
5. (A) ordinary (B) circulatory (C) predatory (D) stationary
6. (A) naturalists (B) ornithologists (C) excavators (D) scholars
7. (A) group (B) section (C) variety (D) society
8. (A) however (B) now (C) then (D) since
9. (A) same (B) similar (C) like (D) one
10. (A) rural (B) mechanical (C) agricultural (D) urban

Cloze Test — 7

The happiest person is the one who enjoys what life offers. **1** age has its pleasures and its pains. Old age has always been thought of as the **2** age to be. But it is not **3** for the old to be unhappy. With old age should come **4** and the ability to guide others with **5** wisely given. The old can have the joy of seeing their **6** making progress in life. They can watch their grandchildren **7** up around them. If **8** life has been a useful one, they can feel the happiness of having come through the **9** of life **10** .

1. (A) Each (B) All (C) No (D) Every
2. (A) worst (B) best (C) dreadful (D) impossible
3. (A) proper (B) needful (C) necessary (D) unnecessary
4. (A) knowledge (B) studies (C) learning (D) wisdom
5. (A) riches (B) advice (C) advise (D) property

6. (A) parents (B) ancestors
(C) children (D) neighbours
7. (A) looking (B) growing
(C) climbing (D) chatting
8. (A) our (B) there
(C) theirs (D) their
9. (A) attack (B) war
(C) battle (D) skirmish
10. (A) badly (B) successfully
(C) bitterly (D) sorrowfully

Cloze Test — 8

Science means knowledge, but not all knowledge is science. I know from my own eyesight that our dog Chippy likes papaya; I know from a book that Akbar was the **1** of Babar, and **2** in 1605; and I know **3** the radio that India did not do well in the **4** test matches. We can call these **5** of knowledge **6** , but they are not science. Science **7** with facts, but not with facts which have **8** to do with each other, like the facts about our dog, cricket and the Moghul ruler; those facts are not related **9**, and so have nothing **10** with science. Science starts with observation.

1. (A) grandson (B) grandfather
(C) grand nephew (D) son
2. (A) gone (B) died
(C) disappeared (D) absented
3. (A) on (B) in
(C) since (D) from
4. (A) old (B) ordinary
(C) latest (D) outdated
5. (A) pieces (B) peace
(C) whole (D) block
6. (A) lies (B) charges
(C) facts (D) blame
7. (A) starts (B) stops
(C) passes (D) drives
8. (A) no (B) neither
(C) nor (D) nothing
9. (A) by that way (B) in any way
(C) from the side (D) in addition to
10. (A) to lie (B) to speak
(C) to sleep (D) to do

Cloze Test — 9

There are certainly some things in common between science and religion. Both want the **1** of mankind. Only their ways and **2** are different. Then, both of them **3** to have truth as their basis. Religion **4** that the truth it **5** should be believed in with a blind **6** . Science says that it should be studied, **7**, tested and only then relied upon. If during **8** some new truth or new aspect of the truth **9**, science is ready to accept **10**. But religion is not ready for research, experiment and change in whatever has already been accepted or revealed.

1. (A) goodwill (B) goodness
(C) welfare (D) best
2. (A) manner (B) demonstration
(C) style (D) methods
3. (A) say (B) claim
(C) assure (D) promise
4. (A) wants (B) promotes
(C) shows (D) forces
5. (A) proclaims (B) announces
(C) creates (D) ensures
6. (A) belief (B) mind
(C) faith (D) trust
7. (A) touched (B) felt
(C) seen (D) probed
8. (A) hypothesis (B) research
(C) meditation (D) concentration
9. (A) emerges (B) comes
(C) presents (D) revealed
10. (A) these (B) this
(C) it (D) them

Cloze Test — 10

I think the main reason for the alarming number of childhood suicides is **1** the excessive pressure placed on children to study **2** they may compete successfully **3** others when they grow **4** and achieve worldly respect and **5** position. The main reason is that **6** are given a high purpose **7** believe in. Children today are **8** to be cynics — at an age when they **9** an absolute need for **10** of some kind.

1. (A) but (B) not
(C) only (D) just
2. (A) what (B) whatever
(C) so that (D) everything
3. (A) for (B) from
(C) to (D) with
4. (A) up (B) big
(C) fair (D) tall
5. (A) low (B) high
(C) equal (D) similar
6. (A) children (B) we
(C) they (D) you
7. (A) at all (B) to
(C) they (D) they can
8. (A) told (B) taught
(C) brought up (D) asked
9. (A) had (B) see
(C) have (D) perceive
10. (A) ideals (B)friends
(C) heroes (D) icons

Cloze Test — 11

The word victory **1** reminds us of **2** and of conquerors like Alexander and Napoleon. Or we

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may 3 of the allied victories in the two world wars. But these victories- were 4 with so much 5 and devastation. There is another type of victory, which is 6 and constructive.In this, category, we may 7 the achievements of scientists and scholars, statesmen and social reformers, workers in field and factory, and all who 8 to the 9 of the human race. The victories of peace are more 10 and useful to humanity than the so-called victories of war.

1. (A) Hardly (B) Generally (C) Never (D) Seldom
2. (A) Truth (B) Silence (C) Wisdom (D) Wars
3. (A) Think (B) Feel (C) Remember (D) Recall
4. (A) Concerned (B) Caused (C) Associated (D) Resulted
5. (A) Complaint (B) Destruction (C) Wastage (D) Confusion
6. (A) Proud (B) Mean (C) Creative (D) Harsh
7. (A) Hold (B) Permit (C) Conclude (D) Include
8. (A) Contribute (B) Serve (C) Attribute (D) Work
9. (A) Stagnation (B) Progress (C) Decline (D) Fall
10. (A) Temporary (B) Everlasting (C) Lasting (D) Doubt

Answers:

Cloze Test - 1

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (A) 4. (B) 5. (D)
6. (B) 7. (D) 8. (C) 9. (A) 10. (B)

Cloze Test - 2

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (A) 4. (A) 5. (B)

Cloze Test - 3

1. (B) 2. (A) 3. (C) 4. (A) 5. (B)
6. (D) 7. (A) 8. (D) 9. (C) 10. (A)

Cloze Test - 4

1. (A) 2. (B) 3. (C) 4. (D) 5. (C)
6. (B) 7. (C) 8. (B) 9. (D) 10. (A)

hypnotism- (वशीभूत करने की कला)
heroic– (वीरतापूर्ण) like a hero

Cloze Test - 5

1. (B) 2. (A) 3. (B) 4. (A) 5. (C)
6. (B) 7. (A) 8. (B) 9. (D) 10. (B)

deduces– (to form an opinion on the basis of evidence available.)
Elixir- remedy that cures all diseases.

Cloze Test - 6

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (B) 4. (A) 5. (C)
6. (A) 7. (C) 8. (B) 9. (A) 10. (D)

Cloze Test - 7

1. (A) 2. (A) 3. (C) 4. (D) 5. (B)
6. (C) 7. (B) 8. (D) 9. (C) 10. (B)

Skirmish- minor fight

Cloze Test - 8

1. (A) 2. (B) 3. (D) 4. (C) 5. (A)
6. (C) 7. (A) 8. (D) 9. (B) 10. (C)

Cloze Test - 9

1. (C) 2. (D) 3. (B) 4. (A) 5. (A)
6. (C) 7. (D) 8. (B) 9. (A) 10. (C)

Cloze Test - 10

1. (B) 2. (D) 3. (B) 4. (A) 5. (B)
6. (C) 7. (B) 8. (B) 9. (C) 10. (A)

Cloze Test - 11

1. (B) 2. (D) 3. (A) 4. (C) 5. (B)
6. (C) 7. (D) 8. (A) 9. (B) 10. (C)

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Cloze Test
PRACTICE SET - III

Directions : In the following passages, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

FOR SSC EXAMS

Cloze Test — 1

The celestial bodies have often __1__ the people the ignorant as well as the __2__ ponder the wonders of their existence. Both religion and science vie __3__ each other to explain the mystery of those bodies. Religion attempts to interpret them __4__ terms of gods and demons while science attempts to __5__ at hard facts. But inspite of science, __6__ fallacies of myths rather than __7__ seem to be more popular. Consider for instance the comets. In ancient times people were frightful __8__ comets. The kings were scared to __9__ a comet because it was believed to __10__ their death.

1. (A) produced (B) made (C) make (D) created
2. (A) literates (B) scholars (C) enlightened (D) elites
3. (A) for (B) with (C) to (D) between
4. (A) by (B) in (C) above (D) beyond
5. (A) reach (B) arrive (C) search (D) find
6. (A) the (B) any (C) these (D) our
7. (A) realities (B) facts (C) artificialities (D) happenings
8. (A) against (B) with (C) by (D) of
9. (A) see (B) view (C) look (D) vision
10. (A) say (B) define (C) predict (D) foretell

Cloze Test — 2

According to sociologists, __1__ gains in many ways when the government __2__ sports and games __3__ ; provides playgrounds; the necessary equipment and other facilities; rewards outstanding __4__ so as to encourage others also to __5__ games. The crime __6__ dips, which means that the __7__ of general crimes decreases __8__ the right spirit and the right approach to things is developed on the __9__ . Sport, it has been said, is not only a manifestation of animal energy of surplus strength to develop more strength; it is, in addition, a __10__ and wholesome outlet for the aggressive spirit in human beings.

1. (A) country (B) society (C) government (D) state
2. (A) encourages (B) plays (C) conducts (D) avoids
3. (A) in villages (B) in towns (C) in stadium (D) everywhere
4. (A) umpires (B) sportsmen (C) leaders (D) people
5. (A) see (B) watch (C) conduct (D) play
6. (A) detective (B) branch (C) graph (D) investigation
7. (A) incidence (B) increase (C) interest (D) introduction
8. (A) unless (B) because (C) yet (D) however
9. (A) warfield (B) school (C) playground (D) college
10. (A) safe (B) clever (C) satisfying (D) good

Cloze Test — 3

Carl Sagan will be __1__ as a giant in astronomy for his long record of professional accomplishments, his superb writing, and his __2__ ability to communicate __3__ ideas in simple ways. Despite an extraordinarily busy schedule, he took time to research and __4__ . A letter of advice from Sagan helped to spark a __5__ publication called 'Deep Sky Monthly' that I __6__ as a teenager in 1977. He __7__ many __8__ astronomers and most of the editors working on the staff of this magazine. Sagan was brilliant. At a conference on comets and the origins of life, he was likely to rattle off details of bonds in organic molecules or launch into a __9__ on politics and NASA funding. He seemed actually to know the details of it all and he could tell you this with a __10__ smile.

1. (A) remembered (B) forgotten (C) seen (D) praised
2. (A) ordinary (B) remarkable (C) singular (D) specific
3. (A) ordinary (B) wonderful (C) complex (D) difficult
4. (A) formulate (B) innovate (C) invent (D) underline
5. (A) tiny (B) small (C) minute (D) miniscule
6. (A) announced (B) declared

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(C) launched (D) projected

7. (A) advised (B) improved
(C) inspired (D) disobeyed

8. (A) young (B) little
(C) infant (D) growing

9. (A) conclusion (B) decision
(C) elocution (D) discussion

10. (A) exclusive (B) winning
(C) occasional (D) accommodate

Cloze Test — 4

It may be better to consider the effects of a large scale exchange of weapons which is __1__ in the context of current nuclear __2__. Within a millionth of a second after a nuclear weapon is __3__, enough energy is released to heat the surrounding air to tons of millions of degrees Celsius, forming a hot __4__ bubble of gases or a fireball. There is also a very intense __5__ pulse which appears as a __6__ flash of light lasting for a few seconds. As the fireball rises, it spreads out to form the __7__ mushroom cloud and its __8__ creates strong __9__ at the ground level. This updraft containing dust, smoke and radioactivity created by the __10__ forms the stem of the mushroom cloud.

1. (A) praiseworthy (B) specious
(C) plausible (D) possible

2. (A) stockpiles (B) hoards
(C) storage (D) inventories

3. (A) struck (B) sparked
(C) detonated (D) burnt

4. (A) light (B) buoyant
(C) scalding (D) cheerful

5. (A) hot (B) warm
(C) boiling (D) thermal

6. (A) streaking (B) thick
(C) bright (D) brilliant

7. (A) peculiar (B) strange
(C) distinctive (D) overpowering

8. (A) ascent (B) increase
(C) growth (D) expansion

9. (A) friction (B) suction
(C) absorption (D) engulfing

10. (A) mass (B) explosion
(C) agitation (D) gases

Cloze Test — 5

"Quit India" came not from the lips but the aching hearts of millions. In this open rebellion, the Indian __1__ reached its climax. The British were not only __2__ by it, but also were obliged to quit unilaterally. The importance of Quit India can be __3__ from Lord Linlithgow's statement, "I am engaged here in meeting by far the most __4__ rebellion since that of 1857, the gravity and extent of which we have so far __5__ from the world for reasons of military security." Still more significant was Churchill's gloomy disclosure to the King Emperor that, "the idea of __6__ of power had become an admitted __7__ in the minds of British party leaders," although his public statements were diametrically opposite. The __8__ created by Quit India made the British __9__ that they could no longer keep India in __10__.

1. (A) freedom (B) patriotism
(C) liberation (D) revolution

2. (A) threatened (B) inspired
(C) attacked (D) impressed

3. (A) diffused (B) gauged
(C) established (D) determined

4. (A) trivial (B) magnificent
(C) serious (D) auspicious

5. (A) excluded (B) elicited
(C) prevented (D) concealed

6. (A) transfer (B) seizure
(C) grabbing (D) retainment

7. (A) tactics (B) fantasy
(C) inevitability (D) occurrence

8. (A) violence (B) taboos
(C) vengeance (D) anarchy

9. (A) imagine (B) pretend
(C) realise (D) anxious

10. (A) power (B) bondage
(C) exile (D) suspense

Cloze Test — 6

The great advantage of early rising is the good __1__ it gives us in our day's work. The early riser can do a large amount of work __2__ other men get out of bed. In the early morning the mind is fresh, and there are few sounds or other __3__, so that work done at that time is generally __4__. In many cases the early riser also finds time to __5__ some exercise in the fresh morning air, and this exercise supplies him with a fund of energy that will last __6__ the evening. By beginning so early, he knows that he has plenty of time to do __7__ the work he can be __8__ to do, and is not tempted to __9__ over any part of it All his work being finished in good time, he has a long __10__ of rest in the evening, before the timely hour when he goes to bed.

1. (A) kick (B) habit
(C) rise (D) start

2. (A) after (B) before
(C) while (D) as

3. (A) distractions (B) attractions
(C) passions (D) contraptions

4. (A) quickly done (B) well done
(C) smartly done (D) secretly done

5. (A) perform (B) act
(C) do (D) undergo

6. (A) for (B) until
(C) by (D) in
7. (A) happily (B) leisurely
(C) thoroughly (D) slowly
8. (A) paid (B) deemed
(C) forced (D) expected
9. (A) run (B) hurry
(C) worry (D) ponder
10. (A) epoch (B) cycle
(C) moment (D) interval

Cloze Test — 7

Indu 'didda' loved to wear saris. Her **1** collections, which Sonia inherited, were remarkable for not only **2** taste, but also for the **3** of weaves and traditional representations. I do not think any other public figure **4** the first five decades after independence was so **5** to acquire saris of a distinct **6** as 'didda' did. **7** you noticed this fact when meeting her, you not only joined her circle of **8** persons on traditional textiles **9** also got a chance to bring her **10** to the cause you were espousing[1]. Now this was very rare.

1. (A) private (B) peculiar
(C) personnel (D) particular
2. (A) extravagant (B) worthy
(C) good (D) suitable
3. (A) uniformity (B) mixture
(C) extent (D) variety
4. (A) with (B) in
(C) for (D) since
5. (A) keen (B) attracted
(C) earnest (D) enthusiastic
6. (A) base (B) wave
(C) weave (D) length
7. (A) When (B) Also
(C) If (D) But
8. (A) snobbish (B) knowledgeable
(C) smart (D) wonderful
9. (A) Hence (B) So
(C) Thus (D) But
10. (A) notice (B) attention
(C) observation (D) concern

Cloze Test — 8

Our national leaders are still trapped in the slogans and cliches[1] of the freedom struggle. Day in and day out, they extol the **1** of nationalism, patriotism and service to the motherland and **2** on the great sacrifices made by our leaders in the cause of India's freedom. Mercifully[2], we still have **3** of freedom fighters among us, whose number **4** keeps increasing despite the country having won freedom half a century back. Politicians are **5** to be down-to-earth people, with their finger on the **6** of the masses. They have an uncanny[3] knack[4] of **7** the nebulous[5] desires and aspirations of the people. In other words, they have to be **8** in tune with the times. But what sort of **9** repeated appeals to patriotism, nationalism and sacrifices made during the freedom struggle strike in the heart of the post-Independence generation It grew up when the country had already won Independence and the freedom struggle had **10** into history. Since it has grown up in a sovereign, democratic republic, nationalism and patriotism are nice words that do not quite inspire it.

1. (A) standards (B) targets
(C) ideals (D) goals
2. (A) enlarge (B) dwell
(C) insist (D) expatiate
3. (A) majority (B) groups
(C) tribes (D) hordes
4. (A) steadily (B) generally
(C) normally (D) periodically
5. (A) required (B) supposed
(C) observed (D) expected
6. (A) mood (B) heart
(C) pulse (D) mind
7. (A) leading (B) representing
(C) reflecting (D) articulating
8. (A) collectively (B) wholly
(C) inevitably (D) substantially
9. (A) tune (B) rhythm
(C) chord (D) music
10. (A) retired (B) receded
(C) retreated (D) returned

Cloze Test — 9

One of the myths relevant[1] to the contemporary human condition is that of Prometheus[2]. It has positive and optimistic **1**. Man can better himself and aspire[3] **2** higher worlds through his own efforts **3**, in the process, he may **4** terrible tribulations[4], wars revolutions. Tortures of the **5** and the spirit. Time and again he would be tempted to throw **6** the towel, or retire into **7** and to the dream world of drugs and **8**. But he will not, if made of the **9** of. Prometheus, be diverted. He will stick **10** his goal, as Prometheus did- in stealing fire from the Gods, suffering terrible retribution for his pains.

1. (A) signals (B) morals
(C) echoes (D) undertones
2. (A) in (B) into
(C) to (D) after
3. (A) and (B) though
(C) yet (D) still
4. (A) resist (B) experience
(C) challenge (D) suffer
5. (A) heart (B) body
(C) mind (D) soul

6. (A) up (B) in
(C) away (D) off
7. (A) wilderness (B) meditation
(C) obscurity (D) passivity
8. (A) stimulants (B) luxuries
(C) delusions (D) deceptions
9. (A) stuff (B) material
(C) substance (D) blood
10. (A) by (B) to
(C) in (D) on

Cloze Test —10

Whitaker's 'World of Facts' is divided into 20 sections — Space, Planet Earth, World History, Human Body, to name but a few. It **1** information on a huge range of **2**, from the Solar System to the world's **3** and smallest populations, with data from authoritative **4** and specialists on every subject under the **5**. A section on countries gives **6** facts such as population, capital city and **7** for every country in the world, as well as the **8** of each one. Timelines on subjects such as telecommunications, astronomy, weapons and **9** give a useful overview and pinpoint major **10**.

1. (A) reveals (B) contains
(C) includes (D) discloses
2. (A) topics (B) subjects
(C) areas (D) fields
3. (A) biggest (B) largest
(C) smallest (D) meanest
4. (A) experts (B) teachers
(C) agents (D) sources
5. (A) Sun (B) Sky
(C) Moon (D) Stars
6. (A) central (B) main
(C) crucial (D) essential
7. (A) money (B) currency
(C) coins (D) change
8. (A) insignia (B) symbol
(C) flag (D) seal
9. (A) inventions (B) discoveries
(C) explorations (D) revelations
10. (A) landmarks (B) successes
(C) milestones (D) achievements

Cloze Test — 11

Man is happier, for instance, when he is kind than unkind. He is **1** practising contentment than complaining at **2** life is treating him. To the extent that he hurts **3**, he himself attracts hurts. The yamas **4** niyamas of Patanjali are not a system of beliefs : **5** are universal principles **6** hold true for **7** human being. Intellect **8** is a one-sided aspect of understanding. What **9** understand with our hearts is, **10** a surer guide to true comprehension.

1. (A) happy (B) happier
(C) happiest (D) unhappy
2. (A) however (B) why
(C) how (D) what
3. (A) nobody (B) everybody
(C) others (D) friends
4. (A) and (B) or
(C) but (D) also
5. (A) that (B) they
(C) these (D) those
6. (A) then (B) which
(C) that (D) their
7. (A) all (B) one
(C) each (D) every
8. (A) as well (B) also
(C) too (D) although
9. (A) one (B) all
(C) they (D) we
10. (A) indeed (B) no doubt
(C) surely (D) certainly

Cloze Test — 12

I am delighted to see here the dignitaries representing their great countries. Their presence among us is a symbol of **1** in our efforts towards creating a sense of brotherhood among man. Our primary objective is promoting love and **2**. We have to work towards **3** fear and mistrust. It is an admitted fact that violence is not **4** in the present world. Peace and love are major **5** of life. They are **6** upon each other. Each is **7** without the other. Peace cannot possibly be achieved without **8** in man, the subtle feelings of real love for his fellow human beings. And this is not possible unless man becomes **9** of his own place in the universe. Human self is a highly important **10** of human nature.

1. (A) commonality (B) community
(C) solidarity (D) sympathy
2. (A) harmony (B) balance
(C) correspondence (D) agreement
3. (A) stamping (B) eradicating
(C) terminating (D) abolishing
4. (A) maintainable (B) workable
(C) sustainable (D) supportable
5. (A) portion (B) fixing
(C) section (D) ingredients
6. (A) coexistent (B) interdependent
(C) reliable (D) symbiotic
7. (A) impartial (B) undone
(C) unfinished (D) incomplete
8. (A) awakening (B) realizing
(C) emerging (D) arising
9. (A) known (B) familiar
(C) aware (D) acquainted

10. (A) parcel (B) aspect
(C) characterization (D) view

Cloze Test — 13

The League of Nations was **1** in 1919. It became ineffective and the UNO began to **2** from October 24 , 45. The Second World War **3** in 39. It caused great **4** to human lives and properly. As a **5** of use of atom bombs, many people were **6** and many others became **7** . The world leaders fey red that another world war would **8** the entire world. If was a question of the **9** of mankind. To ensure peace and **10** the world leaders established a world organisation, the UNO.

1. (A) created (B) formed
(C) made (D) opened
2. (A) start (B) operate
(C) function (D) commence
3. (A) broke in (B) broke out
(C) broke into (D) broke up
4. (A) wastage (B) calamity
(C) loss (D) disturbance
5. (A) result (B) cause
(C) reason (D) matter
6. (A) destroyed (B) killed
(C) mutilated (D) disabled
7. (A) disabled (B) disadvantageo
(C) unfit (D) handicapped
8. (A) perish (B) demolish
(C) jeopardize (D) destroy
9. (A) continuity (B) survival
(C) presence (D) existence
10. (A) tranquility (B) security
(C) safety (D) order

Cloze Test — 14

Growing urbanization and literacy, especially female education, will no doubt change the plight of women in India. But the **1** will be slow and painful. Are we **2** to wait until this happens while more and more girls meet their **3** end Not if we lay claim to an India that is **4** and aspires to attain superpower status. There is only one quick **5**, which is not to wait for **6** to change, but to compel the police force to **7** their attitude. The attitude of the police force will become **8** if there is a big stick poised to hit them. They will be more **9** to women victims and keener to catch the **10** if they knew that they themselves will be punished or sacked. In an insensible society, fear is the only key.

1. (A) method (B) manner
(C) process (D) section
2. (A) keen (B) prepared
(C) made (D) asked
3. (A) tragic (B) lethal
(C) systematic (D) methodical
4. (A) growing (B) shining
(C) competing (D) plodding
5. (A) decision (B) thought
(C) idea (D) solution
6. (A) attitudes (B) nature
(C) behaviour (D) opinions
7. (A) alter (B) reverse
(C) change (D) cleanse
8. (A) democratic (B) lenient
(C) liberal (D) easy
9. (A) affectionate (B) considerate
(C) attentive (D) concerned
10. (A) culprits (B) rowdies
(C) hooligans (D) law-breakers

Cloze Test — 15

Experts are beginning to suspect that one of the major **1** of crime in modern cities is that actual design of the city. Oscar Newman, a professor of architecture, in his book titled "Defensible Space" has **2** the result of his research on this question. The effect of environment **3** crime is two-fold.

Prof Newman's research shows that some buildings may encourage people not only to interfere but to allow crimes to **4**. Crowded apartments in a huge block bring people physically together but isolate them **5.** People live in that is **6** one building with a common entry feel isolated within their own apartments.

They are unconcerned **7** their neighbours. Some years ago, a girl was stabbed to death **8** a period of half an hour while hundreds of people living in the block **9** without interfering without even calling the police.

The other obvious effect of the design of buildings is that it affords room for crimes. Hidden nooks and corners, spaces between buildings out of **10** are convenient spot where crimes can be committed without the fear of detection.

1. (A) Expositions (B) Causes
(C) Theories (D) Results
2. (A) Published (B) Printed
(C) Predicted (D) Pasted
3. (A) On (B) In
(C) Over (D) About
4. (A) Witness (B) Show
(C) Appear (D) Happen
5. (A) Spiritually (B) Cognitively
(C) Intellectually (D) Mentally
6. (A) Essentially (B) Deliberately
(C) Accidentally (D) Ideologically
7. (A) For (B) With
(C) About (D) At

8. (A) Between (B) Through (C) Over (D) Across

9. (A) Viewed (B) Studied (C) Observed (D) Watched

10. (A) Sight (B) Vision (C) Visual (D) Observation

Answers :

Cloze Test - 1

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (B) 4. (B) 5. (A)
6. (A) 7. (B) 8. (D) 9. (A) 10. (D)

Cloze Test - 2

1. (B) 2. (A) 3. (D) 4. (B) 5. (D)
6. (C) 7. (A) 8. (B) 9. (C) 10. (A)

Cloze Test - 3

1. (A) 2. (B) 3. (C) 4. (B) 5. (B)
6. (C) 7. (C) 8. (A) 9. (D) 10. (B)

miniscule– extremely small.

Cloze Test - 4

1. (C) 2. (A) 3. (C) 4. (C) 5. (D)
6. (C) 7. (C) 8. (A) 9. (B) 10. (B)

Cloze Test - 5

1. (B) 2. (A) 3. (D) 4. (C) 5. (D)
6. (A) 7. (C) 8. (D) 9. (C) 10. (B)

Cloze Test - 6

1. (D) 2. (B) 3. (A) 4. (B) 5. (C)
6. (B) 7. (C) 8. (D) 9. (B) 10. (D)

Cloze Test - 7

1. (A) 2. (C) 3. (A) 4. (C) 5. (A)
6. (C) 7. (C) 8. (B) 9. (D) 10. (A)

keen– eager

1.espousing- to give your support to a belief , policy etc.

Cloze Test - 8

1. (C) 2. (B) 3. (D) 4. (A) 5. (B)
6. (C) 7. (C) 8. (D) 9. (C) 10. (A)

Receded- पीछे लौटना

1. Cliches -घिसा-पिटा मुहावरा
2. Mercifully-मेहरबानी से
3. Uncanny- extraordinary
4. Knack- talent
5. aptitude or talent (दक्षता)

Cloze Test - 9

1. (B) 2. (D) 3. (A) 4. (B) 5. (C)
6. (C) 7. (C) 8. (C) 9. (B) 10. (B)

1. relevant-संगत, संबद्ध
2. Prometheus- a titan, who stole fire from the gods and gave it to the humans.
3. aspire–आकांक्षा करना
4. tribulations- संकट, कष्ट

Cloze Test - 10

1. (C) 2. (B) 3. (B) 4. (D) 5. (A)
6. (D) 7. (B) 8. (C) 9. (A) 10. (D)

insignia– अधिकार चिन्ह, सदस्यता का प्रतीक चिन्ह

Cloze Test - 11

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (C) 4. (A) 5. (B)
6. (C) 7. (D) 8. (C) 9. (D) 10. (A)

Cloze Test - 12

1. (C) 2. (A) 3. (B) 4. (C) 5. (D)
6. (B) 7. (D) 8. (A) 9. (C) 10. (B)

Cloze Test - 13

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (B) 4. (C) 5. (A)
6. (B) 7. (A) 8. (D) 9. (B) 10. (B)

Cloze Test - 14

1. (C) 2. (B) 3. (A) 4. (B) 5. (D)
6. (A) 7. (C) 8. (C) 9. (B) 10. (A)

Cloze Test - 15

1. (B) 2. (A) 3. (A) 4. (D) 5. (D)
6. (D) 7. (C) 8. (C) 9. (D) 10. (A)

Study Centre

PHRASAL VERBS

Account for something	To explain the reason for	जवाब देना (का कारण बताना)
Add up	To join or unite so as to increase in size, quantity, quality or scope	में जुड़ जाना जिससे माप/भार में बढ़ोतरी हो जाए
Answer for	To be responsible for	जवाबदेह होना
Ask after	to make inquiries about the health of (someone)	किसी के बारे में पूछताछ करना
Ask for (something)	to demand	किसी वस्तु की माँग करना
Attend on	To serve	सेवा करना
Back off	To retreat/to choose not to take action	दावा छोड़ देना
Back out	To choose not to do something agreed	किसी सहमत बात से पीछे हटना
Back up	To support	सहायता देना
Bank upon/Count on	To rely on	विश्वास करना या निर्भर होना
Bear down	To overthrow or crush by force	परास्त कर देना
Bear on / upon	To be relevant	संबंधित होना/प्रासंगिक होना
Bear out	To support the truth/substantiate	सही साबित करने में सहायक होना
Bear up	To withstand stress or difficulty	सहना
Bear with	To tolerate with someone	बर्दाश्त करना (किसी के साथ)
Become of	To happen	घटित होना (किसी व्यक्ति के साथ)
Boil down to	To summarize the main points	सार निकालना/संक्षिप्त करना
Branch out	To spread	फैल जाना
Break down (of machinery)	To stop working	काम करना बंद कर देना
Break down (of person)	To lose control (emotionally or mentally)	हिम्मत/हौसला खो देना
Break forth to	To come to view/to appear	प्रतीत होना
Break in on	To interrupt a conversation or discussion/ to intrude.	खलल डालना
Break into	To enter by force	जबरदस्ती प्रवेश करना
Break off	To stop suddenly	सहसा रूक जाना
Break out	To start suddenly(disease, war etc.)	अचानक फैलना
Break up	To end/disperse	भंग होना
Break up	To separate (of a relationship etc.)	अलग हो जाना
Breakthrough	To discover a secret	रहस्य की खोज करना
Bring about	To cause to happen	होने का कारण होना
Bring along	To take someone/something with you	साथ लाना
Bring down	To overthrow (a government)/ to reduce in position	सत्ता से नीचे गिराना/ पद में कम करना
Bring forth	To give birth to	उत्पन्न/ पैदा करना
Bring forward	To present	प्रस्तुत करना
Bring in	To earn/to introduce something new	कमाई कराना/कुछ नया लाना
Bring off	To succeed in doing something different	कोई कठिन काम करने से सफल होना
Bring on	To cause to happen	का कारण बनना
Bring out	To produce something for sale/ to make some quality noticeable	कुछ उत्पादन करना (बिक्री हेतु)/ कुछ विशेष जानकारी में लाना
Bring over	To bring someone at one's side	अपने पक्ष में करना
Bring round	To bring to one's senses/to make one agree to one's opinion	होश में लाना/अपने अनुकूल बनाना
Bring under	To control	वश में करना
Bring up	To raise/ to rear/to increase	उठाना (मुद्दा इत्यादि)/पालन-पोषण करना/ बढ़ाना

Ranjan Machine Centre

Call at	To visit	किसी के घर जाकर भेंट करना
Call for	To demand (answer, explanation)	मांग करना
Call forth	To produce a reaction	कोई प्रतिक्रिया पैदा करना
Call in	To summon/ send for	बुलावा भेजना
Call off	To cancel	स्थागित करना
Call on	To pay a visit	जाकर मुलाकात करना
Call up	To recall	याद करना
Call upon/on	To invite to do something	कुछ करने या बोलने के लिए आमंत्रित करना
Carry away	To arouse too much emotion/zeal	उत्तेजित/भावुक करना
Call up	To recollect	(पुरानी घटना को) याद करना
Carry off	To execute	कार्यन्वित करना
Come by	To get	मिलना/प्राप्त करना
Carry on	To continue	जारी रखना
Carry out	To complete or fulfill/to execute	किसी कार्य या आदेश को पूरा करना
Carry through	To sustain	बचा कर निकाल लेना
Catch on	To become popular	लोकप्रिय होना
Catch up with	To stop being behind	बराबरी पर आ जाना
Chance upon	To meet/get by chance	अचानक मिल जाना
Clear of	To free from blame	आरोप मुक्त करना
Close in	To gradually come nearer in order to attack	हमला करने हेतु धीरे-धीरे नजदीक आना
Come about	To happen	घटित होना
Come across	To find (unexpectedly) or meet by chance	अचानक मिल जाना
Come down	To become lower or cheaper	नीचे आना/सस्ता होना
Come forward	To offer help	सहायता के लिए आगे आना
Close down	To stop operating	बंद हो जाना
Come in for	To receive (criticism, blame)	सामना करना
Come of	to originate	उत्पन्न होना
Come off	To take place successfully	सफल होना
Come out	Transpired	बाहर आना/ज़ाहिर होना
Come round	To accept someone's opinion	दूसरे की बात मानकर विचार बदल लेना
Come through	To complete successfully	सफलतापूर्वक पूरा करना
Come/get(down) off your high horse	To stop talking as if you were better	बेहतर दिखने की कोशीश को बंद करना
Come to	Amounts to/total of	का योग/जोड़ होना
Come up	Mooted or raised for discussion	उठाना (मुद्दा)
Come upon	To attack	आक्रमण करना
Count on	To depend on, to rely on	विश्वास करना या निर्भर रहना
Crop up	To happen unexpectedly (usually problem)	अचानक होना
Cut across	to pass through the shortest way	ज्यादा छोटे मार्ग से गुजरना
Cut down on	To curtail	कटौती करना
Cut in / into	to interrupt	हस्तक्षेप करना
Cut out for	To be suitable for	किसी कार्य के लिए उपयुक्त होना
Dawn on	To understand	समझ में आना (कोई बात)
Deal in	To have business of something	का व्यवसाय करना
Deal with	To handle	निपटना
Die down	Gradually disappearing	खुशी/ उत्तेजना आदि का धीरे-धीरे कम हो जाना
Die for	To have a great wish	इच्छा या चाह रखना
Die out	To get extinct	विलुप्त/खत्म हो जाना
Dispose of	To sell off/ to get rid of	बेचना/ छुटकारा पाना

Saraswati Coaching Centre

Do away with	To abolish	समाप्त कर देना
Do without	To manage without	किसी चीज के बिना काम चलाना
Drag on	To stretch	लम्बा खींचना
Drive out	To make someone run away	भगा देना
Drop in	To come suddenly	अचानक पहुँचना
Dwell on	To keep thinking or talking about or relying on something	किसी बात के बारे में बोलते या सोचते रहना या उसे पर निर्भर रहना
Eat into	To weaken	खोखला करना
End up	To do something finally	आखिरकार कर पाना
Enter into	To start or get involved in	किसी कार्य में सम्मिलित हो जाना
Fall apart	To break into pieces	बिखर जाना
Fall back	To retreat	पीछे हट जाना
Fall back on	To use as a last resort	कठिनाई के समय में किसी चीज की सहायता लेना
Fall flat	fail to produce any effect	कोई असर न पैदा करना
Fall for	To fall in love with	आकर्षित होना
Fall in	To sink inward	अंदर धंस जाना
Fall in with	To agree with	सहमत होना
Fall off	To get separated	अलग हो जाना
Fall out (with)	To quarrel with	झगड़ा होना
Fall through	To fail	असफल होना
Feel like	To be excited to do something	किसी काम को करने का इच्छुक होना
Figure out	To understand	समझ पाना
Fish for	To try to win favour etc.	प्रयास करना (प्रशंसा आदि प्राप्त करने का)
Fly open	To open suddenly	झटके से साथ खुलना
Follow up	To pursue	करना (किसी कोंस मकसद को पूरा करने हेतु)
Gain on	To come close to	प्रतियोगिता में नजदीक होना
Get about	Spread gradually	धीरे-धीरे फैल जाना
Get about/ around	To move about/circulate	जगह-जगह घूमना
Get along (with)	To have a friendly relationship with	दोस्ताना संबंध होना
Get at	to understand	समझ जाना, तक पहुँचना
Get away with	To do something wrong or illegal without getting caught	कोई गलत काम करना और पकड़े जाने से बच जाना
Get back	To return	लौटना
Get along	have smooth relations	अच्छा संबंध होना
Get down	To direct attention towards something	किसी कार्य के तरफ ध्यान लगाना
Get off	To leave work with permission	काम से अधिकारिक अवकाश मिलना
Get on	To make progress	प्रगति करना
Get over	To overcome	पार पाना
Get rid of	To dispose of/to leave	छुटकारा पाना
Get round (a problem)	To solve or avoid a problem	किसी समस्या से बचने/सुलझाने के लिए रास्ता ढूंढ लेना
Get round (someone)	To persuade someone to do what you want	किसी को कुछ करने के लिए मना लेना
Get through	To pass	सफलता से निकलना
Get up	To rise from bed	जागना
Give away	To distribute	बाँटना
Give in	To agree/to surrender	मान जाना/समर्पण कर देना
Give up	To leave	छोड़ देना
Give up	To stop doing something/to yield	त्याग देना/हार मान जाना
Go ahead	To start to do something	किसी कार्य को शुरू करना
Go along with	To agree	सहमत होना
Go along	To continue/to progress	प्रगति करना, जारी रखना

Go at	to attack	हमला करना
Go back on	To break a promise	वादे से मुकर जाना
Go by	To work accordingly	नियमानुसार कार्य करना
Go down	to believe/to drown	विश्वास करना/डूबना
Go down in history	To get admitted in history	इतिहास में नाम दर्ज कराना
Go for someone	To attack	आक्रमण करना
Go for something	To choose/try/like something	किसी वस्तु को चुनना/पसंद करना
Go off	explode	फटना (बम का)/बन्दूक से गोली छूटना
Go on	To continue doing something	जारी रखना
Go over	To succeed/to be received	सफल होना/स्वीकार होना
Go through	To pass through a time/ to read	किसी दौर से गुज़रना/पढ़ना
Go up	increase	बढ़ना
Go with	To happen together/ to match	संग-संग होना/ मेल खाना
Hear of	To get the news about	समाचार मिलना
Hit on/upon	To come to mind suddenly	सूझ पड़ना
Hold back	To control expression/not to reveal	व्यक्त करने से रोकना/ छिपा लेना
Hold down	To prevent by force	जबरदस्ती नियंत्रित करना
Hold on	To keep something in a position	पकड़कर रखना
Hold with	Approve of/agree with	सहमत होना
Hope in	To place trust in someone or something	किसी व्यक्ति/वस्तु से उम्मीद करना
Hunt down	To look for	खोजना
Hush up	to hide	छिपाना
Impress (idea) on	To convince someone	मन में बैठाना (कोई बात किसी व्यक्ति के)
		किसी वस्तु की गंभीरता पर जोर देना
Iron out	To mutually resolve difficulties	समस्या को सुलझाना
Jump at (conclusion)	To draw conclusion in a hurry	जल्दबाजी में निष्कर्ष निकालना
Keep from	To abstain from	परहेज करना (बुरी संगति या बुरी चीज में)
Keep on	continue	जारी रखना
Keep up	to maintain	कायम रखना
Kick against	To revolt	विद्रोह करना (सत्ता के खिलाफ)
Knock about/around	To relax	आराम करना
Knock someone about / around	To behave violently towards someone	किसी के साथ उग्र तरीके से व्यवहार करना
Knock some where about / around	To spend time at some place not known to the person	किसी अंजान स्थान पर समय बिताना
Knock down	To get mowed	कुचल जाना
Lap up	To enjoy	आनंद उठाना
Laugh at	To make fun of	मजाक उड़ाना
Laugh off	To make something seem less important or serious	हँसी में किसी गंभीर बात को उड़ा देना
Lay aside/by	To make savings	बचत करना
Lay down	To give up arms/to state a rule	हथियार डाल देना/नियम बनाना
Lay in	To get a supply	जमा करना
Lay off	To stop employing (a worker)	काम पर रखना बंद करना
Lay out	To arrange something on a flat surface	किसी समतल सतह पर कुछ व्यवस्थित करना
Leave off	To stop	बंद करना
Leave out	Not to include	शामिल नहीं करना
Let someone down	To disappoint someone	निराश करना
Let in on	Share a secret	गुप्त बात सांझा करना
Let in	Allow to enter	प्रवेश करने देना

Let something off	To make something such a bomb explode or fire a gun	किसी बम का फोड़ना या गोली चलाना
Let someone off	Not to punish somebody	गलती के लिए दंड नहीं देना
Let out	To allow someone or something to leave a place	बाहर निकालने देना
Let up	To slow down/stop	कम होना/ बंद होना
Lie behind	To be the hidden cause	छिपा हुआ कारण होना
Lie in	Exist in something	किसी चीज में होना
Light on	To think/find something unexpectedly	अचानक सूझना
Light up	To brighten/to light with fire	चमकना/जलाना
Live by	Follow manners / means in life	मान्यताओं/सिद्धान्तों को मानना
Live by	To earn livelihood	कोई काम करके गुजर-बसर करना
Live on	Depend for (food)	पर जीना (खाना)
Live on	To have money for the need	जरूरत के लिए धन होना
Live through	To experience	अनुभव करना
Live up to	To reach an expected standard	उम्मीद के अनुसार होना
Live with	To accept something unpleasant	किसी अप्रिय स्थिति को स्वीकार करना
Look after	Take care of	ध्यान रखना
Look at	Think/examine	सोचना/परखना
Look back on	To think of	बीते समय के किसी अनुभव या बात के बारे मे सोचना
Look down on/upon	To regard as inferior	नीची निगाह से देखना
Look for	To try to find	खोजना
Look forward to	Expect with pleasure	खुशी के साथ इन्तजार करना
Look in	To visit a person for a short time on our way to somewhere else	थोड़े समय के लिए किसी से मिलने जाना जब कहीं और जा रहे हों
Look into	investigate	जाँच पड़ताल करना
Look on/upon	regard / consider	मानना
Look out for	To try to find	खोजने की कोशिश करना
Look out	beware/ watch out	सावधान होना
Look something up	To search in a book or computer	किताब या कम्प्यूटर में कोई जानकारी खोजना
Look to	To expect	किसी से कोई आशा करना
Look up for	search for	ढूँढ़ना
Look up to	admire and respect someone	सम्मान करना एवं पसंद करना
Look up	To improve	बेहतर होना
Make do with	To manage	काम चलाना
Make for	To make possible	किसी बात में सहायक होना
Make of	To understand	अभिप्राय को समझना
Make off with	To run away with	किसी चीज को लेकर भाग निकलना
Make out	To understand	समझना
Make over	convert	परिवर्तित / स्थानान्तरित करना
Make the most of	To get maximum	पूरा-पूरा लाभ उठाना
Make up	Invent something like excuse or story	बनाना/रचना (कहानी/बहाने इत्यादि)
Make up for	Compensate	क्षतिपूर्ति करना
Make up one's mind	Determine	निर्णय कर लेना
Meet with	To experience	अनुभव करना
On the make	In the process of forming	बनने की क्रिया में
Mess about	To spend time without any purpose on plan	समय बिताना (बिना किसी विशेष उद्देश्य के)
Mess up	To make untidy	गन्दा करना
Move in	To enter a new house	नये घर में प्रवेश करना
Move on	Proceed	आगे बढ़ना

Move out	To leave a house	रहने का स्थान छोड़ देना
Nose out	To discover something by searching carefully	ध्यान लगाकर पता लगाना
Note down	To write something so that you don't forget it	लिखना (याद रखने हेतु)
Occur to	To come to mind	ध्यान में आना
Part from	To leave or renounce someone	छोड़ देना (व्यक्ति को)
Part with	To leave or renounce something	छोड़ देना (वस्तु को)
Pass away	To die	मर जाना
Pay for	To suffer for doing something bad	गलती का हर्जाना भरना
Play at	To do without interest	बिना रूचि के कोई काम करना
Play down	To make something appear less important	किसी बात के महत्व को कम करके आंकना
Put aside	To save/to ignore	भविष्य के लिए बचाकर रखना/ उपेक्षा करना
Put down	To suppress	दमन करना
Put down to	To explain as the cause	किसी को किसी घटना का कारण बताना
Put something off	To postpone	स्थगित करना
Put someone off	Evade	से बचना
Put on	Assume	ग्रहण करना
Put out	To extinguish	बुझा देना
Put somebody through	To make someone experience something unpleasant	किसी को मुसीबत में डालना
Put up	lodge	ठहरना
Put up	Show	दर्शाना
Put up with	Tolerate	सहन करना
Pay off	to be successful	फलदायक होना
Play on /upon	to make unfair use of feelings in order to get an advantage	भावनाओं का नाजायज फायदा उठाना
Rail at/against	To criticise	कड़ी आलोचना करना
Reduce to	To force something into a worse condition	व्यक्ति या वस्तु को बदतर स्थिति में ला देना
Resolve into	To separate into parts	विभिन्न भागों में बाँटना
Run down	become weak	कमजोर होना
Run down	disparage	हरा देना
Run down	To criticise/ to crush	आलोचना करना/ कुचलना
Run down	To lose power/ to allow to decline	धीरे-धीरे कमजोर पड़ना
Run into	Transform into/mount upto	बनना
Run into (problem)	To face	समस्या में पड़ जाना
Run into	To meet by chance	अचानक मुलाकात करना
Run off with	make off with	लेकर भाग जाना
Run out	expire	खत्म होना
Run over	to be crushed beneath	कुचला जाना
Run short of	exhaust	कम पड़ जाना
Run through	glance over	सरसरी निगाह डालना
See through	To realise the truth	सच्चाई भांप जाना
See to	To deal with/ to sort out	निपटाना
Send for	To call	बुलावा भेजना
Set about	To initiate	प्रयास प्रारंभ करना (किसी कार्य को करने का)
Set apart	reserve	आरक्षित करना
Set aside	reject	रद्द करना
Set forth	to give an account of/to start a journey	हिसाब देना/ यात्रा शुरू करना
Set in	to become established	स्थापित हो जाना
Set off	Start	शुरू करना

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Set up	To establish	स्थापित करना
Set upon	To attack suddenly	अचानक आक्रमण कर देना
Shot down	To criticize severely	आलोचना करना
Sit around/about	To spend time without any activity	खाली बैठना
Smart under	To be afflicted with	पीड़ित होना (आशंका में)
Smile on	To bless	प्रसन्न होना (भाग्य का किसी व्यक्ति पर)
Sort out	To find a solution	समस्या को सुलझाना
Stand by	To remain loyal/to be ready	वफादार रहना/के लिए तैयार करना
Stand for	To represent or mean/to support	अर्थ होना/किसी विचार को समर्थन देना
Stand out	To be noticeably better	तुलनात्मक रूप से विशिष्ट होना
Stand up to	To defend or challenge	अपने से ज्यादा शक्तिशाली से मुकाबला करना
Stand up	To be valid	मान्य होना
Step down	To resign	पद त्याग करना
Step up	To increase	गति या मात्रा बढ़ाना
Stick at nothing	Not to care for anything	कोई ध्यान नहीं रखना
Strike down	To nullify	निरस्त करना
Taken aback (passive)	To be surprised	अचंभित हो जाना
Take after	To resemble	(घर के बड़ों की तरह) दिखना या करना
Take down	To write down	लिख लेना
Take in (in passive)	To deceive	धोखा देना
Take off	To remove	निकाल लेना
Take off	To leave the ground(plane)/depart	उड़ना/प्रस्थान करना
Take over	To take responsibility for or control of	पद्भार संभालना
Take someone for	Think one to be someone else	किसी को कोई और मान लेना
Taken to	To become addicted	लत लगना
Take up	To begin to pursue	किसी काम को शुरू करना
Taken aback	Surprised	आश्चर्य चकित होना
Tone down	To lessen the intensity	तीव्रता में कमी करना
Touch upon	To explain	व्याख्या करना (संक्षिप्त)
Toy with	To consider a plan not very seriously	किसी योजना पर अनमने ढंग से विचार करना
Try on	To wear something briefly to check its fit	पहनकर देखना
Turn against	Become hostile to	विरूद्ध हो जाना
Turn around	To make changes	पूरी तरह बदल देना
Turn down	To refuse or reject	अस्वीकार कर देना (अनुरोध आदि)
Turn out (to be)	To prove to be	साबित होना
Turn out	To come to a meeting or to form a crowd	किसी कार्यक्रम में शामिल होना
Turn to	To go for help/advice	किसी के पास सलाह आदि के लिए जाना
Turn up	To appear/to arrive unexpectedly	कहीं पहुँचना
Wait on	To serve	सेवा करना
Wear off	To lose effect	हल्का या कमजोर पड़ जाना
Wear out (in passive)	To tire greatly/to get damaged	बहुत थका देना, घिस जाना
Weigh down	To depress or make anxious	किसी बोझ या निराशा से दब जाना
While away	To spend time leisurely	बेफिक्री से समय बिताना
Work up	To affect	प्रभावित करना
Write off	To eliminate	खत्म करना

SUPERFLUOUS EXPRESSIONS

'Superfluous' का अर्थ है 'more than what is needed'; यानि जितना जरूरी हो उससे ज्यादा का प्रयोग। ऐसे expressions गलत होते हैं। जैसे कि : 'Return back'. Return का अर्थ है 'वापस आना'। अत: 'back' का प्रयोग 'superfluous' हो जाएगा। हम come back/go back के स्थान पर return back का प्रयोग नहीं कर सकते। ऐसा हम आदतन कर लेते हैं पर ये गलत है।

अन्य उदाहरण :-

Word/Phrase	Additional word that makes it superfluous
Until	not
Unless	not
Rarely	not
Hardly	not
Scarcely	not
Seldom	not
Barely	not
Forbid	not
Deny	not
Prohibit	not
Without	not
Lest	not/but for
Recede	back
Return	back
Retract	back
Retreat	back
Withdraw	back
Recall	back
May/Might	possibly/likely to/probably
Can/Could	able to
7 p.m./9.30 p.m. etc	this evening
8 a.m./11a.m. etc	this morning
Despite	of
Suppose	if, in case, would that
In case	if, would that, suppose
Would that	if, in case, suppose
Cousin	sister/brother
o se sus	opinion
Consort/spouse	husband/wife
During	the period
Reimburse	back
Repeat	again
Recapitulate	again
Recall	again
Reborn	again
Rebuilt	again
Agreement	mutual
Await	for
Kindly	please
Request	please/kindly

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Rain cats and dogs	like
Bag and baggage	with
Tooth and nail	with
Flee	away
Coward	man/boy etc
Twins/ Triplet etc	two/ three
Friend	mutual(use word common)
Agreement	mutual(use word common)
Comparatively	better/faster etc. (use positive degree and not comparative)
Comparative degree	more
Superlative	most
The reason why	because
Blunder	big/huge (even slight/small etc too cannot be used with blunder)
Tell/Told	to
On the contrary	but
Enter	into
Exceed	more than
Related to/concerned with	regarding
Breeze	light(strong शब्द का भी प्रयोग ना करें क्योंकि breeze का अर्थ है हल्की बहती हुई हवा)
Come across	with
Come across	suddenly
Universally	every where
Approach	near
Throughout	whole
Illustrate	about
The thing/the bat etc	What ('What' के पहले कोई antecedent नहीं आता है)
Sufficient	enough
Quite	all
Period	of time
Funeral	service
Enough	very
Comprise	of (active voice में)
Superior	more
Inferior	more
Senior	more
Junior	more
Excellent	more
Prefer	more
Prime	more
Universal	more
Unique	more
Everlasting	more
Eternal	more

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Correct the following sentences

1. (A) Shyam Yadav, being a philanthropist/(B) and altruist,/(C)he is liked by all the people of his village./(D) No error.
2. (A) Those people who do not perform their duty,/(B) they should not make/(C) a hue and cry for their rights/(D) No error.
3. (A) When I was going to market/(B) I suddenly came across/(C) my childhood friend/(D) No error.
4. (A) We usually come across with/(B) difficulties but we have to/(C) cope with them./(D) No error.
5. (A) A cool light breeze was blowing/(B) and it soon put the child/(C) to sleep./(D) No error.
6. (A) Do you have sufficient/(B) enough money to buy/(C) this dress ?/(D) No error.
7. (A) When we entered into/(B) the hall, everyone stood up/(C) and gave us a warm welcome./(D) No error.
8. To our amazement/(B) the speed of the car increased/(C)when it approached near the toll tax counter./(D) No error.
9. (A) The essay on women empowerment/(B) should not exceed/(C) more than five hundred words./(D) No error.
10. (A) Corruption is such a problem/(B) that is found/(C)universally everywhere/(D) No error.
11. (A) Suppose if the driver doesn't come,/(B) how shall/(C) we go home?/(D) No error.
12. (A) The rain kept pouring/(B) throughout the/(C) whole day./(D) No error.
13. (A) It rained/(B) like cats and dogs/(C) during the weekends and we had to stay indoors./(D) No error.
14. (A) When Alexandar saw that/(B) his army is exhausted/(C) he decided to retreat back./(D) No error.
15. (A) The thing what/(B) attracted me towards her/(C) was her simplicity./(D) No error.
16. (A) The judge dismissed the case because/(B) the plaintiff was hell bent on/(C)withdrawing back his complaint./(D) No error.
17. (A) The robbers forbade the passengers/(B) not to make/(C) a noise./(D) No error.
18. (A) He left India/(B) with bag and baggage/(C) for good./(D) No error.
19. (A) Niharika, my cousin sister/(B) will contest the next/(C) Lok Sabha election./(D) No error.
20. (A) We will organize a blood donation camp/(B) at 8 a.m./(C) tomorrow morning./(D) No error.
21. (A) We cannot illustrate about/(B) the process of evolution/(C) as any such process involves thousands of years./(D) No error.
22. (A) I didn't mean to insult you/(B) but on the contrary/(C) I had come here to congratulate you./(D) No error.
23. (A) No consensus opinion/(B) could be reached/(C) on women's reservation bill./(D) No error.
24. (A) The magistrate warned the witness,/(B) "Once your statement is recorded,/(C) you cannot retract back from it."/(D) No error.
25. (A) Despite of being a meritorious students/(B) he failed to prove/(C) his mettle./(D) No error.
26. (A) Any act of terrorism/(B) is universally condemned by/(C) all./(D) No error.
27. (A) Time and opportunity, once lost,/(B) never/(C) return back./(D) No error.
28. (A) She looked very elegant and presentable enough/(B) to get the job/(C) of air hostess very easily./(D) No error.
29. (A) She said,/(B) "Delhi is comparatively Colder/(C)than Mumbai."/(D) No error.
30. (A) The Mughal Empire made/(B) a big blunder/(C) by letting the British set up the East India Company./(D) No error.

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31. (A) My English is equally/(B) as good as/(C) yours./(D) No error.

32. (A) He is a coward man/(B) as he is not able to face/(C) the ups and downs fo life manfully./(D) No error.

33. (A) No matter how much you spend,/(B) we will reimburse back/(C) all your expenditure./(D) No error.

34. (A) The victim was persuaded/(B) to recall back what had happened with her/(C) but she was unable to recollect anything./(D) No error.

35. (A) The students have already taken the exam/(B) and the result is being/(C) awaited for./(D) No error.

36. (A) The thief fled away/(B) as the night was dark/(C) and the roads were deserted with not a single check post was placed anywhere./(D) No error.

37. (A) You are requested to kindly/(B) submit all the documents/(C) before the 30th of next month./(D) No error.

38. (A) She requested the senior executive/(B) if he could repeat the data/(C) as she was unable to note them down./(D) No error.

39. (A) Even after many rounds of talks/(B) India and Pakistan could not reach at/(C) a mutual agreement on the issue of Kashmir./(D) No error.

40. (A) I prefer staying at home/(B) more than going/(C) to parties./(D) No error.

41. (A) A deed of kindness has/(B) a more everlasting/(C) effect on every creature living on this planet./D) No error.

42. (A) You become/(B) more wiser/(C) as you grow old./(D) No error.

43. (A) He has the right/(B) to receive an annual sum/(C) out of the income every year./(D) No error.

44. (A) Before translating the sentence word for word/(B) it is worth first asking/(C) Whether it can be literally translated or not./(D) No error.

45. (A) This cup of steaming coffee/(B) is too hot to/(C) drink it./(D) No error.

46. (A) He was too drunk/(B) to know/(C) where he was going to./(D) No error.

47. (A) You must mend your ways/(B) lest you should/(C) not fall in any trap./(D) No error.

48. (A) The pre-recorded/(B) statement of the witness/(C) was produced before the court./(D) No error.

49. (A) Dr. Radha Krishnan/(B) was an educated/(C) man of letters./(D) No error.

50. (A) His speech was/(B) vaguely ambiguous as/(C) we could not understant what was the exact topic of his speech./(D) No error.

Answers :

1.	(C)	2.	(B)	3.	(B)	4.	(A)	5.	(A)	6.	(C)	7.	(A)	8.	(C)	9.	(C)	10.	(C)
11.	(A)	12.	(C)	13.	(B)	14.	(C)	15.	(A)	16.	(C)	17.	(C)	18.	(B)	19.	(B)	20.	(C)
21.	(A)	22.	(B)	23.	(A)	24.	(C)	25.	(A)	26.	(C)	27.	(C)	28.	(A)	29.	(B)	30.	(B)
31.	(A)	32.	(A)	33.	(C)	34.	(B)	35.	(C)	36.	(A)	37.	(A)	38.	(B)	39.	(C)	40.	(B)
41.	(B)	42.	(B)	43.	(C)	44.	(B)	45.	(C)	46.	(C)	47.	(C)	48.	(A)	49.	(C)	50.	(B)

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Vocabularies-2

for

General Competition

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ONE-WORD SUBSTITUTION-1

1. Belief that God is in everything and that everything is God
   (a) Atheism
   (b) **Pantheism**
   (c) Scepticism
   (d) Animism

2. A picture of a person or a thing drawn in such a highly exaggerated manner as to cause laughter
   (a) Cartoon
   (b) Cacography
   (c) Cartography
   (d) **Caricature**

3. The state of being miserably bereft of all possessions
   (a) Dependant
   (b) Complacent
   (c) **Destitute**
   (d) Omnipresent

4. That which cannot be called back
   (a) Irresponsible
   (b) **Irrevocable**
   (c) Irredeemable
   (d) Incalculable

5. One who journeys from place to place
   (a) Quack
   (b) Cannibal
   (c) **Itinerant**
   (d) Courier

6. To feel or express disapproval of something or someone
   (a) declare
   (b) deprive
   (c) depreciate
   (d) **Deprecate**

7. Handwriting that cannot be read
   (a) ineligible
   (b) decipher
   (c) ugly
   (d) **illegible**

8. Animals that can live on land and in water
   (a) anthropoids
   (b) aquatics
   (c) **amphibians**
   (d) Aquarians

9. Easily duped or fooled
   (a) insensible
   (b) Perceptible
   (c) **gullible**
   (d) Indefensible

10. Fear of water
    (a) Claustrophobia
    (b) **hydrophobia**
    (c) Insomnia
    (d) Obsession

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ONE-WORD SUBSTITUTION-2

1. A government by officials.
   (a) Oligarchy → Ruled by a small group.
   (b) Aristocracy → Governance by upper class.
   (c) Plutocracy → " " wealthy people
   (d) **Bureaucracy**

2. One who walks in sleep.
   (a) Somniloquist → One who talks in sleep.
   (b) Egoist → अपने-आप को superior समझने वाला
   (c) **Somnambulist**
   (d) Altruist → सबका भला चाहने वाला
   Philanthropist, benevolent, benign

3. Commencement of adjacent words with the same letter.
   (a) Pun → Joke, witticism
   (b) **Alliteration**
   (c) Transferred epithet → adjective added to a person to praise or criticise him.
   (d) Oxymoron → two words with opposite meanings used together

4. A specialist who tests eyesight.
   (a) **Optician**
   (b) Ophthalmologist → One who studies the disorders of eyes.
   (c) Ichthyologist → One who studies fishes.
   (d) Neurologist → One who studies nervous system.

5. A wall built to prevent the sea or a river from flooding an area.
   (a) Dam
   (b) Mound → large pile of stone etc (टीला)
   (c) **Dyke**
   (d) Embankment → artificial slope made of stones etc.

6. Someone who keeps bees.
   (a) **Apiarist**
   (b) Horticulturist → One who grows vegetables etc
   (c) Ornithologist → One who studies birds
   (d) Pathologist → One who studies diseases.

7. Speaking one's thoughts aloud to oneself.
   (a) Apostrophise
   (b) Memorise → to learn by heart
   (c) **Soliloquize**
   (d) Solemnise → Perform or mark with ceremony

8. That which would burn easily.
   (a) Incendiary → designed to cause fire, Provocative stirring up conflict
   (b) Incantatory → Causing Magical effect
   (c) **Inflammable**
   (d) Incandescent → glowing up with heat

9. Place of gathering for public discussion.
   (a) Platform
   (b) Dias
   (c) Stage
   (d) **Forum**

10. An addition to the end of a letter.
   (a) **Post script**
   (b) Prelude → introductory piece of music
   (c) Post natal → जन्म पश्चात
   (d) Post mortem → autopsy

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ONE-WORD SUBSTITUTION-3

1. Young cow that not yet had a calf.
   (a) Cowlet
   (b) Colt → young male horse
   (c) Ewe → female sheep
   (d) **Heifer**

2. A mournful song (or poem) for the dead.
   (a) Ballad → a song telling a story
   (b) **Dirge**
   (c) Ode → a poem addressed to a person or thing or celebrating an event
   (d) Lyric

3. The dead skin cast off by a snake.
   (a) Bough → a large branch
   (b) **Slough**
   (c) Peeling
   (d) Borough → a town with a Corporation and privileges granted by royal Charter.

4. Science dealing with bird life.
   (a) Zymology → study of enzymes
   (b) **Ornithology**
   (c) Etymology → શબ્દ ની ઉત્પત્તિ નો અભ્યાસ
   (d) Philology → study of language

5. One who is from 60 to 69 years old.
   (a) Sexton → One who looks after Church
   (b) Sexologist → સેક્સ નો અભ્યાસ કરનાર
   (c) **Sexagenarian**
   (d) Sextuplet → each one of the six babies born together

6. One who is unable to pay debts.
   (a) debtor
   (b) indebted → Grateful
   (c) borrower
   (d) insolvent

7. a roundabout way of speaking.
   (a) loose-tongued
   (b) loquacious → વાચાળ
   (c) circumlocution
   (d) talkative

8. An order requiring a person to attend a court.
   (a) courtship → the act or period of wining someone with love
   (b) agreement
   (c) subpoena
   (d) command

9. An imaginary name assumed by an author for disguise.
   (a) facsimile → An exact copy of a document
   (b) surname
   (c) alias
   (d) pseudonym

10. Murder of brother.
    (a) Homicide → killing of human being
    (b) Infanticide → " " infant
    (c) Patricide → " " father
    (d) Fratricide

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ONE-WORD SUBSTITUTION-4

1. An extreme fear of being in a small confined place.
   (a) Hydrophobia → fear of water
   (b) Paraphernalia → Miscellaneous equipments
   (c) Claustrophobia
   (d) Progeria → a type of disease

2. An inscription on a tomb.
   (a) epitaph → tomb, sepulchre (कब्र)
   (b) crypt
   (c) obituary → शोक संदेश
   (d) legacy → property or title inherited

3. Allowance due to a wife from her husband on separation.
   (a) patrimony → पैतृक
   (b) antimony → a metal
   (c) parsimony → stinginess (कंजूसी)
   (d) alimony

4. Practice of employing spies in war.
   (a) Esplanade → a paved pathway
   (b) Espionage
   (c) Espouse → to support
   (d) Estrangement → no longer friendly

5. A fixed territory in which authority can be exercised.
   (a) jurisdiction
   (b) judiciary → judges as a group
   (c) jurisprudence → Science/Philosophy of law
   (d) juristic → related to law

6. Reproducing or memorizing words for word
   (a) Verbatim
   (b) Verbose → full of words
   (c) Verbiage → excess use of words
   (d) Verbal → in the form of words

7. That which cannot be captured
   (a) Untakable
   (b) Unstrippable
   (c) Impregnable
   (d) Slippery

8. One who breaks the law
   (a) Aggressor → Assailant (आक्रांता)
   (b) Politician
   (c) Transgressor
   (d) Pedestrian

9. Study of insects is
   (a) Etymology → Study of origin of words
   (b) Entomology
   (c) Ecology → branch of science dealing with the relations between living organisms and environment
   (d) Embryology → Study of embryo

10. Careful in the spending of money, time etc.
    (a) Punctual
    (b) Economical
    (c) Miserly
    (d) Calculative

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ONE-WORD SUBSTITUTION-5

1. Instrument which records earth's tremor:
   (a) Monograph → a single-volume book dealing with single subject
   (b) Geographer
   (c) Seismograph
   (d) Geometric

2. Sudden and violent change.
   (a) Cataclysm → Process of causing a reaction
   (b) Catalysis
   (c) Catacombs → burial chamber, tomb, mausoleum, sepulcher
   (d) Catechism → A summary of the principles of Christian religion in the form of questions and answers

3. Specializes in nose diseases:
   (a) Otologist → ear, nose and throat specialist
   (b) Rhinologist
   (c) Endocrinologist → One who studies hormones and their secretion.
   (d) Gerentologist → One who deals with economic, social and other problems of the elderly

4. Give off bubbles of gas:
   (a) efface → Disappear, Obliterate, eradicate, destroy
   (b) effervesce → Fizz, froth
   (c) effluent → liquid waste
   (d) effusion → an outpouring

5. A small waterfall or group of waterfalls flowing down a Rocky hill side is called:
   (a) Hurricane
   (b) Stream
   (c) Volcano
   (d) Cascade

6. An appearance of objects often simulating the appearance of water:
   (a) image
   (b) mirage → ಮರೀಚಿಕೆ
   (c) reflection
   (d) refraction

7. The art of making fireworks:
   (a) Chromatics → produced by colours
   (b) Numismatics → One who studies coins
   (c) Pyrotechnics
   (d) Cosmetics

8. One who uses somebody else's ideas or writings as if they were his own.
   (a) Chauvinist → One who is proud of his race or gender
   (b) Egalitarian → believing in the social and economic equality of all people
   (c) Pedant → One who tries to sound more learned than others.
   (d) Plagiarist

9. A bee keeper
   (a) Lepidopterist who specializes in study of butterfly
   (b) Entomologist
   (c) Ornithologist → One who studies birds
   (d) Lexicographer → One who compiles dictionary

10. Noisy merry making
    (a) Buffoonery → ridiculous amusement
    (b) Revelry
    (c) Gaiety → Cheerfulness
    (d) Party → joviality

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IDIOMS/PHRASES-1

1. Don't worry about the silly row. It was just a storm in a tea cup.
   (a) important matter dealt with ease
   (b) hot tea being served
   (c) **commotion over a trivial matter**
   (d) confusion and chaos

2. The Rajput warriors set their face against the invader.
   (a) became enemies
   (b) turned away from
   (c) faced difficulty
   (d) **opposed strongly**

3. Syria is now currying favour with America
   (a) pleasing
   (b) favouring
   (c) obliging
   (d) **ingratiating itself with**

4. He is not a man to mince matters.
   (a) to confuse issues
   (b) **to say something mildly**
   (c) to mix everything together
   (d) to be very modest

5. We tend to take for granted the conveniences of modern life.
   (a) to consider
   (b) to admit
   (c) **to accept readily**
   (d) to care for

6. The prodigal son was left high and dry by his friends, when he lost all his money.
   (a) wounded
   (b) **alone**
   (c) depressed
   (d) neglected

7. The success of his first novel completely turned his head.
   (a) made him vain
   (b) made him look back
   (c) **changed him completely**
   (d) made him think

8. She turns up her nose at this kind of dress.
   (a) **despises**
   (b) loves
   (c) sees no harm in
   (d) can just tolerate

9. At last the rioters fell back.
   (a) fell on the ground
   (b) **yielded**
   (c) ran back
   (d) turned back

10. The Coup attempt ended in a fiasco.
    (a) had no effect
    (b) **was an utter failure**
    (c) resulted in blood-shed
    (d) was a disaster

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IDIOMS/PHRASES-2

1. BANK UPON
   (a) Accumulate → जमा करना Amass
   (b) Consequent upon → Subsequent ensuing resulting
   (c) Guess
   (d) **Depend upon**

2. UNDER DURESS → दबाव में Coercion
   (a) With superstition
   (b) According to merit
   (c) **Under compulsion**
   (d) In good faith

3. THREW DOWN THE GAUNTLET
   (a) **Challenged** → Confront
   (b) Protested
   (c) Defeated
   (d) Surpassed → Vanquished (पराजित होना)

4. IN THE GUISE OF
   (a) In the cloak of → ...के भेष में
   (b) In the colour of
   (c) In the shambles → a state of Complete disorder
   (d) **In the pretence of**

5. CAUGHT UP WITH → ...के बराबर पहुँचना)
   (a) Conversed
   (b) Tackled
   (c) Arrested
   (d) **Overtook**, surpassed

6. He is always praised for his gift of the gab. → talent for speaking
   (a) being lucky
   (b) getting something free
   (c) **talent for speaking**
   (d) great skill

7. The teacher's extra hours of coaching went a long way in improving the students' performance.
   (a) took great effort
   (b) spent a lot of time
   (c) extended widely
   (d) **helped considerably** → significantly

8. The administration found it difficult to cope with the striking employees.
   (a) move
   (b) compromise
   (c) **handle**
   (d) subdue → suppress, restrain

9. The criminal was pardoned at the eleventh hour just as he was about to be hanged.
   (a) at eleven o'clock
   (b) suddenly
   (c) **at the very last moment**
   (d) at midnight

10. He spoke well though it was his maiden speech.
    1) first 2) young
    (a) long speech
    (b) brief speech
    (c) **first speech**
    (d) emotional speech

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IDIOMS/PHRASES-3

1. The passing of anti-defection law struck a chill to the heart of many legislators.
   (a) caused anger
   (b) caused relief
   (c) **aroused fear**
   (d) awaken bitterness

2. Our house is within a stone's throw from the Red Building.
   (a) far off
   (b) far away
   (c) **very near to**
   (d) beside

3. He has a bone to pick with his cousin.
   (a) reasonable agreement
   (b) **cause of quarrel**
   (c) cause of doubt
   (d) difference of opinion

4. The day I graduated was a red-letter day for me.
   (a) a dangerous day
   (b) **an important day**
   (c) an eventful day
   (d) a formidable day

5. Many artists were dropping names at the party to impress the gathering.
   (a) talking proudly about their family members
   (b) using pet names
   (c) **hinting at high connections**
   (d) talking informally

6. The teacher announced that she had no blue-eyed boys in the class.
   (a) royal children
   (b) young boys
   (c) foreigners
   (d) **favourites**

7. The company has run into a lot of debts.
   (a) **incurred**
   (b) settled
   (c) opened up
   (d) avoided

8. He was confident that all his present sufferings will soon blow over.
   (a) increase
   (b) **pass off**
   (c) be looked into
   (d) be taken care of

9. He advised the students to take into account the advice given by the elders
   (a) to obey
   (b) to neglect
   (c) **to consider**
   (d) to reject

10. The lawyer asked his assistant to collect the details regarding the pros and cons of the case.
    (a) ups and downs
    (b) in and outs
    (c) weak and strong
    (d) **for and against**

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IDIOMS/PHRASES-4

1. He is always trying to curry favour with his boss and does not even maintain his self- respect.
   (a) get obligation from
   (b) pick up quarrel with
   (c) **flatter** → ચાપલૂસી કરવા
   (d) take undue advantage from

2. When the boy was put into a boarding school, he quickly fell into line without his usual tantrums.
   → નરમ
   (a) stood in a line
   (b) turned straight
   (c) failed to behave properly
   (d) **became orderly**

3. By his virtuous life, he has made amends for his past actions.
   → પસ્તાવો
   (a) repented for
   (b) **compensated for**
   (c) forgotten about
   (d) suffered for

4. Pore over
   (a) To pave something
   (b) **Study closely**
   (c) To bend
   (d) To make holes in something

5. In the field of social service, the Parsis bear the palm.
   (a) are the leaders
   (b) are the donors
   (c) **are per-eminent** → અગ્રેસર
   (d) are reformers → સુધારક

6. He was clever enough to smell a rat when his friend questioned him and he made a hasty retreat.
   (a) To misunderstand
   (b) To see a hidden meaning
   (c) **To suspect a trick or deceit**
   (d) To keep quiet

7. He is not the sort of man to let the grass grow under his feet.
   (a) **To remain idle**
   (b) To be generous → દિલદાર
   (c) To be stingy → કંજૂસ
   (d) To be impatient → બેસબ્ર

8. After father's death, we had to tighten our belts.
   (a) Be on our own
   (b) Be sympathised with
   (c) Be careful
   (d) **Be frugal**

9. If you are hard up, you can come to me.
   (a) Without a job.
   (b) **Short of money.**
   (c) Fed up with life.
   (d) Tired of your job.

10. There has been bad blood between them for ages.
    (a) Contaminated blood. → दूषित
    (b) Blue blood → Royal
    (c) **Ill-feeling**
    (d) Bad health

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IDIOMS/PHRASES-5

1. It is not for want of grey matter he does so badly at school. He is just lazy.
   (a) Understanding → समझ
   (b) Endurance → प्रदर्शित करने की क्षमता
   (c) **Intelligence**
   (d) Sincerity

2. He worked hard to feather his nest
   (a) **To provide for the future.**
   (b) To build nests for the birds.
   (c) To collect feathers from the birds.
   (d) To collect bird's nests.

3. His spirited speech brought the house down.
   (a) Created confusion
   (b) Was disliked
   (c) Was not understood
   (d) **Received great applause** → प्रशंसित

4. When he lost his journey ticket he found himself in a tight corner.
   (a) No space to move
   (b) **In a difficult situation**
   (c) In the corner situation
   (d) None of these

5. The boy takes after his father.
   (a) **Resembles**
   (b) Likes
   (c) Looks after → देखभाल करना
   (d) Runs after

6. The poor man moved from pillar to post to get money. → इधर-उधर भटकना
   (a) went to pillars
   (b) went to post
   (c) went to money lender
   (d) **tried his best**

7. The scheme appears worthless at the first blush.
   (a) first attempt
   (b) **first sight**
   (c) first step
   (d) first phase

8. His pronunciation was so bad and his voice so low that the speech he made was all Greek to me.
   (a) strange
   (b) **incomprehensible** → not easily understood
   (c) inaudible → जो सुनाई ना दे
   (d) uninteresting

9. He looked blank when he was informed about his dismissal.
   (a) **was without any emotion**
   (b) was puzzled and surprised
   (c) was uninterested → not interested
   (d) was disinterested → impartial

10. The thief passed himself off as a ticket examiner.
    (a) unanimously → सर्वसम्मति से
    (b) vehemently → strongly with emotion
    (c) loudly
    (d) **in the guise of** → के भेष में

Paramount Coaching Centre

SYNONYMS - 1

1. **GENIAL**
   (a) Generous
   (b) Wonderful
   (c) Liberal
   (d) **Friendly and cheerful**

2. **REVAMP**
   (a) Retreat
   (b) **Reconstruct**
   (c) Retrial
   (d) Retrace

3. **RESCIND**
   (a) Reunite
   (b) **Repeal**
   (c) Reserve
   (d) Reproach

4. **RESPLENDENT**
   (a) Wonderful
   (b) **Dazzling**
   (c) Beautiful
   (d) Respectful

5. **CORPULENT**
   (a) **Fleshy**
   (b) Thin
   (c) Stout
   (d) Bony

6. **ACRIMONY**
   (a) Disagreement
   (b) Despondency
   (c) **Bitterness**
   (d) Difference

7. **CANTANKEROUS**
   (a) **Bad tempered**
   (b) Full of contempt
   (c) Very sick
   (d) Very envious

8. **FELICITY**
   (a) Peace
   (b) Comfort
   (c) Faithfulness
   (d) **Great happiness**

9. **UNRUFFLED**
   (a) Simple
   (b) Indifferent
   (c) Sluggish
   (d) **Calm**

10. **FELINE**
    (a) Feminine
    (b) **Cat-like**
    (c) Ferocious
    (d) Ugly and clumsy

11. **TENUOUS**
    (a) Being tenacious
    (b) **Not substantial**
    (c) Gross
    (d) Popular

12. **EXQUISITE**
    (a) **Highly refined**
    (b) Too costly
    (c) Extemporaneous
    (d) Extinct

13. **WRESTED**
    (a) **Took by force**
    (b) Took away easily
    (c) Lost narrowly
    (d) Won easily

14. **EXPOSTULATED**
    (a) Requested
    (b) Quarrelled ferociously
    (c) **Remonstrated**
    (d) Appealed with good reason

15. **PLACATE**
    (a) Implore
    (b) Flatter
    (c) **Pacify**
    (d) Compensate

Pramod Academy

SYNONYMS - 2

1. **PERPETUAL**
   (a) Contagious
   (b) Continual
   (c) Perplexing
   (d) **Constant**

2. **DAUNTLESS**
   (a) Praiseworthy
   (b) Effortless and smooth
   (c) **Fearless and determined**
   (d) Unceasing

3. **SEETHING**
   (a) Dissatisfied
   (b) **Be agitated**
   (c) Noisy
   (d) Soothing

4. **TINGY**
   (a) Violent
   (b) **Miserly**
   (c) Cautious
   (d) Quarrelsome

5. **EXU. TATION**
   (a) E inction
   (b) An ety
   (c) **Jub tion**
   (d) Expe ation

6. **DOUGHT**
   (a) Das
   (b) De
   (c)
   (d) **liant**

7. **OBVIATE**
   (a) Delaying the : tion of a problem
   (b) **To remove a c iculty**
   (c) Make obstructi
   (d) Supercede

8. **SACRILEGE**
   (a) Offering sacrifice
   (b) Privilege
   (c) **Blasphemy**
   (d) Being sacred

9. **ATROCITY**
   (a) endurance
   (b) hatred
   (c) **brutality**
   (d) aversion

10. **FORTITUD**
    (a) enthusiasm
    (b) **brav**
    (c)
    (d) excitement

11. **GARRULOUS**
    (a) sociable
    (b) showy
    (c) gourmet
    (d) talkative

12. **IMPETUOUS**
    (a) **rash, reckless**
    (b) sensitive
    (c) anxious
    (d) irritated

13. **NEBULOUS**
    (a) cold
    (b) starry
    (c) **hazy**
    (d) futile

14. **REPERCUSSION**
    (a) resistance
    (b) **reaction**
    (c) repetition
    (d) repulsion

15. **SYCHOPHANT**
    (a) Funloving
    (b) self-controlled
    (b) benevolent
    (d) **flatterer**

Paramount Coaching Centre

SYNONYMS - 3

1. **RUSE:**
   (a) Break
   (b) **Strategem**
   (c) Maudlin
   (d) Guru

2. **GRANDIOSE:**
   (a) **Imposing**
   (b) Unpretentious
   (c) Boring
   (d) Lanky

3. **FETID:**
   (a) Comical
   (b) Ornament
   (c) **Stinking**
   (d) Regular

4. **SAGE:**
   (a) **Wise man**
   (b) Tale
   (c) Liar
   (d) Fool

5. **ADMONISH:**
   (a) **Warn**
   (b) Escape
   (c) Worship
   (d) Distribute

6. **RANCOUS:**
   (a) **Strident**
   (b) Soft
   (c) Ruthless
   (d) Unprecedented

7. **BESIEGUERED**
   (a) Carefree
   (b) **Harassed**
   (c) Evaporating
   (d) Uneventful

8. **MORIBUND**
   (a) Declining
   (b) Waning
   (c) Thriving
   (d) Pessimistic

9. **FRENZY**
   (a) **Passion**
   (b) Expression
   (c) Succession
   (d) Habit

10. **APOCALYPTIC**
    (a) Unwelcome
    (b) **Disastrous**
    (c) Risk-free
    (d) Jealous

11. **RESUSCITATE**
    (a) Melt down
    (b) Devastate
    (c) Mislead
    (d) **Save, Revive**

12. **ILLICIT**
    (a) **Immoral**
    (b) illegal
    (c) ineligible
    (d) illegible

13. **FLAIR**
    (a) talent
    (b) tendency
    (c) bias
    (d) need

14. **CONSERVATION**
    (a) **preservation**
    (b) respiration
    (c) correction
    (d) confusion

15. **ABYSMAL**
    (a) **sickening**
    (b) gloomy
    (c) sad
    (d) bottomless

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SYNONYMS-4

1. **SALIENT** → relevant (प्रासंगिक) illustrious
   - (a) valiant → Gallant (वीर) intrepid audacious doughty gritty, indomitable undaunted
   - (b) variant — Variation, Deviation
   - (c) prudent — Wise, Sagacious, Wily, clever
   - (d) prominent

2. **DECAMP** → abscond, bunk, evade, elope, fugitive (adj)
   - (a) more
   - (b) encamp → to put some one in temporary shelters.
   - (c) flee
   - (d) hide → Conceal, veil, screen, disguise, enshroud, to cover with something — sneak, lurk, prowl (to move secretly)

3. **PHILANTHROPIST** → Patron, altruist, humane, Munificent, Largesse
   - (a) benefactor — Anti
   - (b) beneficiary → recipient
   - (c) matron → A female nurse in a school.
   - (d) sponsor → support

4. **OBNOXIOUS** → loathsome, detestable, abhorrent, Churlish, impertinent, impudent → rude
   - (a) dreamy — Pensive
   - (b) dar[illegible] — valiant
   - (c) objectionable → offensive, appalling, abysmal, awful, deleterious → halmful, deplorable, despicable, detestable → very bad.
   - (d) soothing → Calming, pacifying, restful

5. **ENSUE**
   - (a) proceed → Carry on, Continue, Perpetuate, go on
   - (b) compel → Coerce, induce, force, bludgeon, duress,
   - (c) absorb — imbibe, soak, diffuse
   - (d) mar → ruin, spoil, tarnish,

6. **EXOTIC** → Unusual, Peerless, Unique, Unparallel, → better than any other of its type
   - (a) alien → Unfamiliar, Unknown, extraterrestrial, foreign
   - (b) strange → eccentric, weird, bizarre
   - (c) rare
   - (d) grand → impressive, imposing, majestic, magnificent, splendid, Ostentatious, lavish, opulent, plush, sumptuous,

7. **INCAPACITATE**
   - (a) cripple → injure, harm, debilitate
   - (b) strengthen → to make one physically weak → fortify, toughen,
   - (c) imprison → detain, incarcerate, Confine, Captive
   - (d) invent → discover, Pioneer (N), innovate

8. **CONGREGATION**
   - (a) concentration → Assembly, (especially religious)
   - (b) meeting → Meditation, Deliberation, Zero in in, debate, Symposium
   - (c) discussion
   - (d) judgement

9. **IMPERATIVE**
   - (a) Negligible → Minor, trifle
   - (b) Indifferent
   - (c) Significant → apathetic, Uninterested, Momentous, noteworthy
   - (d) Urgent

   → Momentous, Notable, Paramount, Pivotal, Pre-eminent, Preponderant

10. **INTRUDE** → interrupt, encroach, infringe, invade, infiltrate,
    - (a) Fault → error, blunder, blemish, blotch, defect, faux pa, flaw, gaffe → Social Mistake
    - (b) Disagree → differ, oppose, deviate
    - (c) Interrupt
    - (d) Leave → depart, desert, forsake,

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SYNONYMS-5

1. **RAPPORT**
   (a) Love and affection
   (b) Full support
   (c) **Harmonious accord**
   (d) Sportsmanship

2. **SUSTENANCE**
   (a) Courage
   (b) **Nourishment**
   (c) Health
   (d) Wisdom

3. **VERACITY**
   (a) Forcefulness
   (b) Simplicity
   (c) **Truthfulness**
   (d) Humour

4. **GUSTO**
   (a) Gu
   (b) Enthusiasm
   (c) **Enjoyment**
   (d) Hope
   (e) Optimism

5. **INDIGENOUS**
   (a) State-of-the-art
   (b) Indigent
   (c) **Native**
   (d) Foreign

6. **DECADENT**
   (a) Deceased
   (b) **Disingenuous**
   (c) Deteriorating
   (d) Belonging to the last decade

7. **DISPARATE**
   (a) **Different**
   (b) similar
   (c) Incongruous
   (d) equal

8. **PANDEMONIUM**
   (a) Violence
   (b) Quarrel
   (c) **Wild and noisy disorder**
   (d) Verbal exchange

9. **AFFLICTION**
   (a) Problem
   (b) **Hardship**
   (c) Plight
   (d) Distress

10. **EXHORTED**
    (a) **Urged**
    (b) Forced
    (c) Persuaded
    (d) Demanded

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ANTONYMS-1

1. **REPLENISH**
   (a) **Deplete**
   (b) Increase
   (c) Enlarge
   (d) Unprotect

2. **RELENTLESS**
   (a) Ruthless
   (b) Restless
   (c) **Be merciful**
   (d) Be harsh

3. **RESILIENCE**
   (a) Silence
   (b) Buoyancy
   (c) **Rigidity**
   (d) Emptiness

4. **QUERULOUS**
   (a) Confident
   (b) **Cheerful**
   (c) Firm
   (d) Quarrelsome

5. **ACQUITTED**
   (a) Neglected
   (b) Discharged
   (c) Arrested
   (d) **Convicted**

6. **AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR**
   (a) At night
   (b) At noon
   (c) Late
   (d) **Early**

7. **GRUDGING**
   (a) **Wholehearted**
   (b) **Reluctant**
   (c) Convincing
   (d) Secretive

8. **DIVULGE**
   (a) Reveal
   (b) **Hide**
   (c) Tell
   (d) Inform

9. **GARRULOUS**
   (a) **Reticent**
   (b) Soft-spoken
   (c) Peaceful
   (d) Kind

10. **REJUVENATED**
    (a) Reaffirmed
    (b) Reincarnated
    (c) **Exhausted**
    (d) Devastated

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ANTONYMS-2

1. **THWARTED**
   (a) Foiled
   (b) Opposed
   (c) **Supported**
   (d) Tightened

2. **BIG-WIG**
   (a) Mangers
   (b) **Small fry**
   (c) Riff-raff
   (d) Novices

3. **PRONE TO**
   (a) Prior to
   (b) Preceding
   (c) **Immune to**
   (d) Vulnerable to

4. **OBSEQUIOUS**
   (a) **Offensive**
   (b) **Dignified**
   (c) **Irritating**
   (d) **Subservient**

5. **FIGHT SHY OF**
   (a) **Welcome**
   (b) Avoid
   (c) Quarrel with
   (d) Feel shy of

6. **BY FITS AND STARTS**
   (a) **Regularly**
   (b) When in a fit
   (c) From time to time
   (d) Without steady application

7. **PAUCITY**
   (a) **Plenty**
   (b) Pressure
   (c) Pause
   (d) Retention

8. **DIFFIDENCE**
   (a) Confusion
   (b) **Confidence**
   (c) Contentment
   (d) Dissatisfaction

9. **AMELIORATE**
   (a) Decay
   (b) Decline
   (c) Worsen
   (d) Destroy

10. **EXASPERATED**
    (a) Encouraged
    (b) Impressed
    (c) Diverted
    (d) **Delighted**

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ANTONYMS-3

1. **ON THE SLY**
   (a) **Openly**
   (b) Secretly
   (c) Casually
   (d) Actively

2. **SUPPRESS**
   (a) **stir up**
   (b) rise
   (c) urge
   (d) incite

3. **LOOSEN**
   (a) **fasten**
   (b) accelerate
   (c) delay
   (d) paste

4. **REBELLION**
   (a) forgiveness
   (b) retribution,
   (c) **submission**
   (d) domination

5. **IDIOSYNCRASY**
   (a) insanity
   (b) sanity
   (c) **generality**
   (d) singularity

6. **SANGUINE**
   (a) diffident
   (b) **hopeless**
   (c) cynical
   (d) morose

7. **SOBRIETY**
   (a) moderation
   (b) **drunkenness**
   (c) dizziness
   (d) stupidity

8. **EXTINCT**
   (a) recent
   (b) distinct
   (c) **alive**
   (d) ancient

9. **FIENDISH**
   (a) diabolical
   (b) devilish
   (c) **angelic**
   (d) friendly

10. **SUBSEQUENT**
    (a) eventual
    (b) succeeding
    (c) **prior**
    (d) comparative

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ANTONYMS-4

1. **ORTHODOX** → रूढ़िवादी Conventional
   (a) Revolutionary → क्रांतिकारी
   (b) **Heretical** → heterodox
   (c) Anarchist → Nihilist
   (d) Generous → Munificent, Charitable, Bighearted

2. **PLIABLE** → flexible, Pliant, Malleable, Supple
   (a) Wilful → done intentionally
   (b) **Stubborn** → Obstinate, Obdurate, Hulish, Unyielding
   (c) Firm (Syn.)
   (d) Opinionated → Strongly their belief, Unpleasantly Conficent, Bumptious, Conceited → too proud

3. **OBSCURE**
   (a) Filthy (Dirty, Soiled, Smutty)
   (b) Unknown → Unclear, Vague, Ambiguous, Murky
   (c) Untidy
   (d) **Well known** → Anonymous, Acclaimed, Illustrious

4. **HERETICAL**
   (a) Pious → Devout (धार्मिक), Virtuous, Sanctimonious
   (b) **Orthodox** → Irrational
   (c) Superstitious
   (d) Outdated → Obsolete, Archaic, Outmoded, passe, antiquated

5. **IMPUDENT** → Rude, insolent, impertinent, Cheeky
   (a) Brave → Gallant, Valiant, Doughty, Indomitable
   (b) Gentle → Placid, Mild, Moderate
   (c) **Polite** → Chivalry, deferential
   (d) Boisterous → noisy, Rowdy

6. **INFERNAL** → नर्क के जैसा, abominable (घृणित), abysmal, ghastly, appalling, apocalyptic
   (a) **Paradisiac** → harmful, deleterious, dire, dismal, execrable, horrendous, grotesque
   (b) Majestic → Royal, August, grandiose, splendid
   (c) Peaceful (Calm, unruffled) → Serene, Composed, Placid, Poised, Sedate
   (d) Graceful → elegant, refined, dainty, noble

7. **VERDANT** → Lush, luxuriant, fertile
   (a) **Dry** → Withering, parched, scorched
   (b) Green
   (c) Beautiful → Bewitching, Bonny, Entizing, Winsome
   (d) Water-logged → quagmire, Marshy, Swampy

8. **TEMPORARY** → Transitory, Transient, ephemeral, evanescent
   (a) Serious → solemn, grim, grave
   (b) Political
   (c) **Eternal** → Perpetual, everlasting, incessant, Perennial
   (d) Divine → Godly, heavenly

9. **OSTENTATION** → Showiness, flamboyance, Garish, Gaudy
   (a) Miserliness → Stinginess, Parsimoniousness
   (b) **Simplicity** → Modesty
   (c) Purity → Unmixed, Unalloyed
   (d) Innocence → Exoneration, Sinless

10. **LOFTY** → ऊँचा, tower, Gawky
    (a) **Mean**
    (b) Glorious → Splendid
    (c) Envious → Spiteful, jealous
    (d) Devilish (शैतान के जैसा) → dastardly, demonic, diabolical, evil, Malevolent, nefarious, Wicked

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ANTONYMS-5

1. **LOQUACIOUS**
   (a) Flamboyant
   (b) **Silent**
   (c) Dispirited
   (d) Dumb

2. **DILAPIDATED**
   (a) Costly
   (b) Well-furnished
   (c) Broken-down
   (d) **Renovated**

3. **ABHORRENCE**
   (a) **Admiration**
   (b) Abomination
   (c) Repulsion
   (d) Acceptance

4. **ENIGMATIC**
   (a) Lethargic
   (b) **Unambiguous**
   (c) Wrangling
   (d) Obscure

5. **AMENABLE**
   (a) Obedient
   (b) Diplomatic
   (c) **Stubborn**
   (d) Answerable

6. **SCRUPULOUS**
   (a) **Lax**
   (b) Shameful
   (c) Awful
   (d) Pitiful

7. **EVASIVE**
   (a) Unreliable
   (b) Tricky
   (c) **Straightforward**
   (d) Elusive

8. **NADIR**
   (a) **Zenith**
   (b) Climax
   (c) Peak
   (d) The lowest point

9. **EXONERATED**
   (a) **Implicated**
   (b) Criticised
   (c) Condemned
   (d) Convicted

10. **INSUPERABLE**
    (a) Predictable
    (b) **Surmountable**
    (c) Countable
    (d) Unendurable

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ROOT WORDS

Etymology - *में किसी भी* word *के निर्माण के बारे में पढ़ा जाता है।*

Eg- Somna+ amble = somnabulist

Ego	-	अहम / मै
Intro	-	अन्दर की तरफ
Extro	-	बाहर की तरफ
Verto	-	पलटना/मुड़ना
Ambi	-	दोनों (both)
Misien	-	नफरत
Antropos	-	मानव
Andros	-	पुरूष
Gyny	-	महिला
Centrum	-	मध्य
Gamos	-	शादी
Photo	-	रौशनी
Mania	-	सनक
Dexter	-	दाहिना हाथ
Sinister	-	बायां हाथ
Mono	-	एक
Di/Bi	-	दो
Poly	-	अनेक
Paidos	-	बच्चा
Donto	-	दाँत
Psyche	-	मनः स्थिति
Ortho	-	सीधी
Somna	-	नींद
Chroma	-	रंग
Loqua	-	Speech
Phobia	-	डर
Philia	-	प्यार
Mania	-	सनक
Logy	-	अध्ययन
Pyro	-	आग

WORDS FORMED FROM ROOT WORDS

Egoist	-	अहंकारी
Egotist	-	अपने बारे में ही बात करने वाला
Egocentric	-	आत्मकेन्द्रित
Introvert	-	अन्तर्मुखी
Extrovert	-	वहिर्मुखी
Ambivert	-	न ज्यादा अन्तर्मुखी न वहिर्मुखी
Ambidextrous	-	दोनों हाथो से लिखने वाला।
Dexterous/Adroit	-	निपुण / दक्ष
Monogamy	-	एक विवाह प्रथा
Bigamy	-	दो विवाह प्रथा
Polygamy	-	बहु विवाह प्रथा
Monogyny	-	एक पत्नी प्रथा
Bigyny	-	दो पत्नी प्रथा
Polygyny	-	बहु पत्नी प्रथा
Monoandrous	-	एक पति प्रथा
Biandrous	-	दो पति प्रथा
Polyandrous	-	बहु पति प्रथा
Photochromatic	-	Turns coloured whe comes in contact wit light
Chromatic	-	related to colour
Somnambulist	-	नींद में चलने वाला
Somniloquist	-	नींद में बोलने वाला
Loquacious/Garrulous	-	बातूनी
Insomnia	-	नींद न आने की बीमारी
Somnolent	-	ऊँगना/नींद में रहना
Pyre	-	चिता
Pyrotechnic	-	art of making fir works
Pyromania	-	a strong urge to s things on fire.
Pyrometer	-	उच्च ताप (जैसे सूर्य का) ना का यंत्र

KILLING WORDS

Genocide	-	पूरी नस्ल की हत्या
Matricide	-	माँ की हत्या
Patricide	-	पिता की हत्या
Parricide	-	Parents की हत्या
Fratricide	-	भाई की हत्या
Sororicide	-	बहन की हत्या
Regicide	-	राजा की हत्या
Homicide	-	मानव की हत्या
Populicide	-	population की हत्या

Filicide	-	बच्चों की हत्या
Apicide	-	Bees की हत्या
Avicide	-	Birds की हत्या
Cannicide	-	Dogs की हत्या
Foeticide	-	भ्रूण की हत्या
Infanticide	-	नवजात शिशु की हत्या
Marricide	-	पति की हत्या
Uxoricide	-	पत्नी की हत्या

HATER/LOVER WORDS

Misanthrope	-	मानवताद्रोही
Philanthrope	-	मानवताप्रेमी
Philogynist	-	महिलाप्रेमी
Misogynist	-	महिलाद्रोही
Misogamist	-	Hater of Marriage
Pacifist	-	Hater of War (शांतिदूत)
Belligerent/Bellicose	-	Lover of War (लड़ाकू)

TYPES OF PEOPLE

Pessimist	-	निराशावादी
Optimist	-	आशावादी
Sanguine	-	आशांवित
Opportunist	-	अवसरवादी
Fatalist	-	भाग्यवादी
Fastidious	-	नखरेबाज
Feminist	-	नारीवादी
Pacifist	-	शांतिवादी
Spiritualist	-	अध्यात्मिक
Hedonist	-	विलासी
Epicure	-	खाने-पीने शौकीन
Teetotaller	-	किसी भी प्रकार के व्यसन से दूर
Sitophobic	-	खाने-पीने से डरने वाला
Glutton/Gourmand	-	पेटू
Pragmatic	-	व्यवहारिक
Ascetic	-	सन्यासी
Austere	-	दिखावे से दूर रहने वाला
Sceptic	-	संदेही
Recluse	-	अकेला रहना पसंद करने वाला
Sociable	-	सामाजिक
Gregarious	-	जो झुंड में रहना पसंद करे।
Ambivert	-	मध्यमुखी
Introvert	-	अन्तःमुखी
Extrovert	-	बाह्यमुखी
Phagomaniac	-	जिस पर खाने-पीने का सनक सवार हो
Blasphemous	-	जो ईश्वर एवं धर्म की निंदा करे
Dipsomaniac	-	पीने का शौकीन
Eccentric	-	सनकी
Gourmet	-	पाक कला का पारखी
Connoisseur	-	कला का पारखी
Philistine	-	कला से कोई मतलब नहीं रखने वाला

WORDS RELATED TO GOD

Theist	-	आस्तिक
Atheist	-	नास्तिक
Agnostic	-	भगवान के होने पर सन्देह करने वाला
Henotheist	-	एक पर श्रद्धा है लेकिन मानते है इनके अलावा भी भगवान है।
Deism	-	भगवान में विश्वास परन्तु कर्मकाण्ड में विश्वास नहीं।
Iconoclast	-	मूर्तिभंजक/ सामाजिक नियमों पर विश्वास नहीं
Idolatry	-	मूर्तिपूजन
Monotheism	-	एक ईश्वर पर विश्वास
Polytheism	-	कई ईश्वर पर विश्वास
Apostate	-	अपने विश्वास को त्याग देनें वाला
Blasphemous/ Sacrilegious	-	जो पुजनीय वस्तु का निरादर करे
Pagan	-	जो किसी भी धर्म में विश्वास न करें

PHOBIA

Haematophobia	-	खून से डर
Neophobia	-	परिवर्तन से डर
Pedophobia	-	बच्चों से डर
Chromophobia	-	रंगो से डर
Pharmocophobia	-	दवा से डर
Metrophobia	-	माँ बनने से डर
Kinesophobia	-	तेज गति से डर

Demophobia	-	लोगो से डर
Toxicophobia	-	जहर से डर
Peniophobia	-	गरीबी से डर
Monophobia/ Autophobia	-	अकेलेपन से डर
Logophobia	-	पढ़ाई से डर
Hydrophobia	-	पानी से डर
Androphobia	-	पुरुष से डर
Gynecophobia	-	महिलाओं से डर
Acrophobia	-	ऊँचाई से डर
Bibliophobia	-	किताबों से डर
Dipsophobia	-	शराब से डर
Accousticophobia	-	शोर से डर
Aerophobia	-	हवा से डर
Sitophobia	-	खाने से डर
Pathophobia	-	बिमारियों से डर
Claustrophobia	-	बन्द जगह से डर
Thermophobia	-	ताप से डर
Hippophobia	-	घोड़ो से डर
Megalophobia	-	बड़े चीज़ो से डर
Photophobia	-	रौशनी से डर
Agoraphobia	-	खुले स्थान से डर
Microphobia	-	सूक्ष्म चीज़ो से डर

DOCTORS

Cardiologist	-	हृदय रोग विशेषज्ञ
Chiropodist	-	हाथ-पैर विशेषज्ञ
Otologist	-	आँख नाक गला विशेषज्ञ
Rhinologist	-	नाक के डॉक्टर
Endocrinologist	-	One who studies hormones
Zymology	-	Study of Enzymes
Podiatrist	-	पैर विशेषज्ञ
Gerontologist	-	बूढ़ों की बीमारी का डॉक्टर
Pathologist	-	बिमारियों का डॉक्टर
Laryngologist	-	गला का डॉक्टर
Orthodontist	-	हड्डी एवं जबड़े का डॉक्टर
Dermatologist	-	त्वचा का डॉक्टर
Neurologist	-	तंत्रिका तंत्र का डॉक्टर
Nephrologist	-	वृक्क (kidney) का डॉक्टर
Opthalmologist	-	आँखों का डॉक्टर
Optician	-	आँखों को चेक करने वाला
Paediatrist	-	बच्चों का डॉक्टर
Orthopaedist	-	हड्डियों का डॉक्टर

GOVERNMENT

Capitalism	-	पूँजीवाद
Socialism	-	समाजवाद
Conservatism	-	Ruled by people who believe in little or no change.
Monarchy	-	राजतन्त्र
Despotism	-	तानाशाही
Totalitarian Regime	-	पूर्ण राजतंत्र
Gynecocracy	-	महिलाओं द्वारा शासन
Kakistocracy	-	बुरे लोगों द्वारा शासन
Neocracy	-	अनुभवहीन लोगों के द्वारा शासन
Theocracy	-	पादरीतन्त्र
Anarchy	-	अराजकता
Biarchy	-	दो तंत्र
Liberalism	-	उदारवाद
Federalism	-	Country consisting of group of States controlled by a Central govt.
Facism	-	When no political opposition is allowed
Aristocracy	-	कुलीनतंत्र
Autocracy	-	एकतन्त्र
Bureaucracy	-	नौकरशाही
Gerontocracy	-	बूढ़े लोगो द्वारा तन्त्र शासन
Oligarchy	-	छोटे गुट के द्वारा शासन
Plutocracy	-	धानाढ्य लोगों के द्वारा शासन
Polyarchy	-	कई लोगों के द्वारा शासन
Meritocracy	-	काबिल लोगों के द्वारा शासन

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PASSAGES
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PASSAGES FOR SSC EXAMS (PRE)

PASSAGE – 1

In 776 BC the First Olympic Games were held at the foot of Mount Olympus to honour the Greek's chief God, Zeus. The Greeks emphasised, physical fitness and strength in their education of youth. Therefore contests in running, boxing, jumping, discus and javelin throwing, horse and chariot racing were held in individual cities and the winners competed every four years at Mount Olympus. Winners were greatly honoured by having poems sung about their deeds. Originally these were held as games of friendship and any wars in progress were halted to allow the games to take place. The Greeks attached so much importance to these games that they calculated time in four year cycles called 'Olympiads' dating from 776 BC.

1. Where were the First Olympic Games held?
   At the foot of
   (a) Mount Olympus.
   (b) Mount Olympiad.
   (c) Mount Orels.
   (d) Mount of Greeks.
2. Why were the Olympic Games held?
   (a) To stop wars.
   (b) To crown the best athletes.
   (c) To honour Zeus.
   (d) To sing songs about athletes.
3. Approximately how many years ago did these games originate?
   (a) 776 years. (b) 2279 years.
   (c) 1207 years. (d) 2786 years.
4. Which of the following contest was not held?
   (a) Discus throwing. (b) Skating.
   (c) Boxing. (d) Running.
5. The values connected with Olympic Games were:
   (a) physical fitness, education of youth and friendship.
   (b) health contests and singing.
   (c) running, jumping, throwing and boxing.
   (d) four-year cycles, war-time, young age and friendship.

PASSAGE-2

Faith in progress is deep within our culture. We have been taught to believe that our lives are better than the lives of those who came before us. The ideology of modern economics suggests that material progress has yielded enhanced satisfaction and well being. But much of our confidence about our own well being comes from the assumption that our lives are easier than those of earlier generations.

The lives of the so called primitive people are thought to be harsh, their existence dominated by the 'incessant quest for food'. In fact, primitives did very little work. By contemporary standard we'd have to judge them very lazy. The key to understanding why these 'stone-age people' failed to act like us, increasing their work effort to get more things, is that they had limited desires. In the race between wanting and having, they had kept their wanting low and in this way ensured their own kind of satisfaction. They were materially poor by contemporary standards, but in at least one dimension, we have to count them richer.

1. What is the basis of faith for progress and growth according to the writer?
   (a) Faith in progress is deep-rooted in our culture.
   (b) We have been taught that progress is necessary.
   (c) Material progress has given us strength.
   (d) We have assumed progress.
2. What does the writer attribute to modern economics?
   (a) That our lives are easier than before.
   (b) That progress is a natural process.
   (c) That material progress leads to satisfaction and well-being.
   (d) That it forces us to assume progress.
3. What is the writer's image of the primitive people?
   (a) Their life was harsh.
   (b) They did not work.
   (c) They were lazy.
   (d) Search for food was their primary focus in life.
4. What is the key to understanding the primitive people's behaviour according to the passage?
   (a) They had no desires.
   (b) They had everything they needed.
   (c) They had limited desires.
   (d) They kept their wants high.

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5. How does the writer appreciate the primitives?
   (a) They had a low degree of wants.
   (b) They were the masters of their time owing to their contentedness.
   (c) They were materially poor.
   (d) They were highly satisfied.

PASSAGE-3

In the past 50 years, doctors across the world have accepted the practice of prescribing antibiotics at the first sign of a trivial infection or treat patients with a handful of antibiotics. These days it is not uncommon to see practitioners prescribing multiple antibiotics without any real indication or relevance for such a combination of drugs. Antibiotics have traditionally been known as miracle drugs but there is growing evidence that they are overworked miracles, especially in countries like ours where there is easy access to drugs across the counter, including antibiotics. We cannot think of a return to pre-antibiotic days. Yet the unbridled use of these agents is inexorably propelling us in that direction.

1. 'We cannot think of a return to pre-antibiotic days' means-
   (a) Antibiotics became indispensable.
   (b) We must go back to pre-antibiotic days.
   (c) We cannot stop using antibiotics.
   (d) We can stop using antibiotics.
2. The passage tells us that-
   (a) The antibiotics work miracles.
   (b) The antibiotics are available at the counters.
   (c) The use of antibiotics is uncontrollable.
   (d) Antibiotics are used indiscriminately.
3. 'These days it is not uncommon to prescribe antibiotics' means-
   (a) It is rare to prescribe antibiotics.
   (b) It is a common practice to prescribe antibiotics.
   (c) It is not a common practice to prescribe antibiotics.
   (d) It is compulsory to prescribe antibiotics.
4. Antibiotics are called 'overworked miracles' because-
   (a) They performed miracles.
   (b) They are hardly used.
   (c) They are over-used.
   (d) They exhausted their miracles.
5. The Passage discusses the use of-
   (a) Drugs in general.
   (b) Miracle drugs.
   (c) Antibiotics.
   (d) Combination of different drugs.

PASSAGE-4

Among nature's most intriguing phenomena are the partnerships formed by different species. The name used for these relationships, symbiosis, comes from Greek meaning "living together". Not all symbiotic relationships are the same. There are some called commensal relationship, in which one partner gains a benefit while the other gains little or none but is not harmed. One example is the relationship between two types of fish, remoras and shark. The remora, which is long and often striped, attaches itself to a shark (sometimes to another type of fish or a whale), using a sucker on its head. When the shark makes a kill, the hitchhiker briefly detaches itself to feed on the scraps. Another type of symbiotic relationship is parasitism, in which one partner benefits at the expense of other. Ticks and tapeworms are among familiar parasites.

The third type of symbiotic relationship, called mutualism, is a true partnership in which both partners benefit. The relationship may be limited as when zebras and wildbeast graze together on the vast African grasslands. Each species can survive on its own, but together their chances for detecting predators are improved because each contribute a specially keen sense, (Zebras have the better eyesight, wildbeast hearing and sense of smell). In few cases partners are so interdependent that one cannot survive without the other. Most mutualistic relationships probably lie somewhere in between.

1. Remora feeds-
   (a) On the shark it travels with.
   (b) On the left-over parts of the shark's prey.
   (c) By detaching itself to attack the prey.
   (d) On a whale or another type of fish.
2. Parasites-
   (a) Are neither beneficial nor harmful to animals they are with.
   (b) Benefit at the expense of the animals they live with.
   (c) Are beneficial to the animals they live with.
   (d) Harm the animals they live with.
3. Commensal relationship is a type of symbiosis in which the relationship is beneficial-
   (a) To one and harmless to other.
   (b) To one and harmful to other.
   (c) To both.
   (d) To both for a very short time.

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4. The passage talks about how animals-
(a) Help each other.
(b) Love together.
(c) Take advantage of the weaker ones.
(d) Are related to each other.

5. Remora attaches itself to the shark or whale-
(a) By entwining its long body around the bigger fish.
(b) By biting into the fish's body with its teeth.
(c) With an adhesive organ found on its head.
(d) With a hook like structure on its head.

PASSAGE-5

Ah! whatever could be said was said. All held him guilty. Even his own mother who claimed to understand him the best. All had betrayed him in his hour of need. Yet, there he was, still with a sparkling hope and knew that the truth must prevail. In the cold, dark and damp cell he never for a moment lost faith in God and goodness and was waiting anxiously for an angel to come, plead non guilty for him and free him of his miseries.

1. Three of the following statements indicate that he had a sparkling hope. Which statement does not?
(a) He had never lost faith in God.
(b) He was sure there was goodness.
(c) He could have evidence in his favour.
(d) He knew that the truth must prevail.

2. Whatever others said about him, he:
(a) betrayed no one.
(b) thought over the problem.
(c) never lost faith in goodness.
(d) raised his voice against injustice.

3. In the dark dungeon he always waited for:
(a) his mother.
(b) the jailer.
(c) the verdict freeing him of his miseries.
(d) the angel to come and plead for him.

4. The truth must prevail means:
(a) he was true.
(b) angel will reveal truth.
(c) truth always wins in the end.
(d) we must plead for the truth.

PASSAGE-6

Once while travelling by the local bus, I got a seat beside a very strange man. He seemed interested in every passenger aboard. He would stare at a person, scribble some odd mathematical notations on his long notebook and then move on to the next. Being quite interested in what he was doing, I asked him what all those notations meant and then came the startling reply. He saw a man's face not as a single unit but as thousand of squares put together. He was in fact a statistical expert and a budding artist learning the art of graphics.

1. The man was scribbling down:
(a) the figures of co-passengers.
(b) the details of thousands of squares put together.
(c) some mathematical formulae and calculations.
(d) some mathematical signs.

2. The man caught author's attention because:
(a) he was sitting next to him.
(b) he was staring at every person in the bus.
(c) he would stare at every person and then scribble down some mathematical notations.
(d) he was a budding artist learning the art of graphics.

3. The author found that man's reply quite startling because
(a) a statistical expert cannot be a budding scientist.
(b) a budding artist cannot be a statistical expert.
(c) graphics is still a rare art form and he was learning it while travelling in a bus.
(d) the fact that "a man's face can be analysed as thousands of squares" was a strange concept.

4. From the passage we gather that:
(a) the author is very inquisitive.
(b) the author tries to poke his nose in other people's business.
(c) the author is interested in mathematical notations.
(d) the author wants to talk to fellow passengers in the bus.

PASSAGE-7

With the inevitable growth of specialization, I see the universities facing two great dangers. First, it is very easy to get so involved in the technical details of education that the object of education is lost. And secondly, in an effort to condition a university to the needs of its students and to the needs of the State it may lose its power to make or mould those students into responsible men, capable of thinking for themselves and capable of expressing the results of their thoughts to others.

Pramod Classes

1. The author calls growth of specialisation 'inevitable'. Which one of the following statements is likely to be the most correct reason for this inevitability?
   (a) Universities give grants only to do specialised work in different disciplines.
   (b) The professors and researchers in universities are competent only for specialised work.
   (c) Specialization helps economic growth of the nation.
   (d) In an age of science and technology specialization becomes necessary.
2. Which one of the following statements most correctly suggests the central theme of the passage?
   (a) The aim of education is specialization.
   (b) The aim of education is to enable the youth to work for the State.
   (c) The aim of education is to make the youth capable of independent thought and expression.
   (d) The aim of education is to enable the youth to earn a comfortable living.
3. Which one of the following statements most correctly suggests the warning implied in the passage?
   (a) University education should not be concerned with technical details.
   (b) University should not subordinate themselves to the interests of the State.
   (c) University should be concerned only with the needs of students.
   (d) University should not go in for any specialization.

PASSAGE-8

One December night, a family had gathered around their fireside and piled it high with wood gathered from mountain streams and ruins of great trees that had come falling down the mountain sides. The fire roared and brightened the room with its light. The faces of the father and mother had a quiet gladness; the children laughed; the oldest daughter was the picture of happiness at seventeen; and the aged grandmother who sat sewing in the warmest place was the picture of happiness grown old.

1. The firewood had been:
   (a) brought (b) stolen
   (c) collected (d) found
2. The parents looked
   (a) serene (b) cheerful
   (c) gloomy (d) dull
3. The oldest daughter looked:
   (a) moron (b) jubilant
   (c) inquisitive (d) mournful

PASSAGE-9

The unpleasant feeling passed and she glanced guardedly up at him. He was walking unmarked in moonlight, innocent of her reaction to him. She felt that this thought had come to her before and there might be more to him than she had imagined. She felt ashamed she had never thanked him for the help he had given to her father.

1. She glanced at him when:
   (a) he walked alone and unnoticed in moonlight.
   (b) she was sure that she was not being noticed.
   (c) her reaction did not have any effect on him.
   (d) the unpleasant feeling passed.
2. Her unpleasant feeling passed when:
   (a) he did not take any notice of her.
   (b) the moonlight was beautiful.
   (c) she realized her sense of shame.
   (d) she looked carefully at him.
3. She was ashamed because:
   (a) she was spying on him.
   (b) there was more to him than she had imagined.
   (c) a recurring thought came back to her.
   (d) she had never thanked him for his help to her father.

PASSAGE-10

As I slung my pack onto my shoulders, a big mosquito thudded against my cheek. There had been a few through the day, but it was early in the season-the ice had gone out just two weeks before and I had scarcely noticed them. But now as I would get down the ridge, the last breeze faded, and they were on me. Rising in clouds from the soggy tundra, they pelted against my face. I reached in my pocket for the repellent, and came out empty.

1. The traveller could not feel the breeze because:
   (a) the mosquito had bitten him.
   (b) he was at the foot of the ridge.
   (c) there was no ice in the mountain.
   (d) there was no breeze on the tundra mountain.

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2. The traveller carried with him:
   (a) mosquito repellent. (b) a pack of food.
   (c) a sling. (d) a back-pack.
3. When he was in the arctic, the time of the year was:
   (a) middle of winter. (b) early autumn.
   (c) early spring. (d) middle of summer.

PASSAGE-11

Journalism means several things. First of all, it means the ability to write and convey thoughts in a way that people will understand things quickly. It means being able to turn long articles into shape. It means knowing your grammar and composition rules inside out and upside down. It also means a nose for news and feel for words, respect for truth and a sense of mission. A journalist should be able to size up a situation on the spot. He should also develop a deep insight into human conditions. Nobody can teach you the finer aspects of journalism. No plastic surgeon can give you a nose for news. No teacher can give you a feel for words.

1. The passage is on.
   (a) the journalists, surgeons and teachers.
   (b) the merits of journalism.
   (c) what journalism is about.
   (d) the journalists' feel for words.
2. A journalist should be thorough with.
   (a) all the rules of writing.
   (b) the news.
   (c) grammar and composition.
   (d) the insight into human conditions.
3. One of the main requirements for a journalist is to.
   (a) edit articles.
   (b) have a good nose for news.
   (c) respect everyone.
   (d) exploit a situation.
4. The ethics of journalism is.
   (a) respect for truth.
   (b) understanding people.
   (c) ability to write.
   (d) search for news.
5. Which of the following statements is not true?
   (a) A plastic surgeon can help a journalist.
   (b) A teacher can hardly assist a journalist.
   (c) Everyone cannot be a journalist.
   (d) A journalist should be able to convey his thoughts to his readers.

PASSAGE-12

The Indians as a group are not cohesive. There is a lack of 'coordination' among individuals, groups, institutions and states. This lack of 'coordination' may be traced to selfishness, lack of trust and the inability to find joy in working together as a team for a common goal. This leads to divisiveness asking for criticism, with the result images are tarnished and the main purpose is defeated. This phenomenon is visible among the bureaucrats, the politicians, the intellectuals, the business community and the sports fraternity, all those who matter and who give a poor account of themselves as a group despite individual brilliance. This contrast in human behaviour can perhaps be traced to age-old beliefs, religious tolerance, poverty and the diversity in day-to-day living conditions.

1. Why are the Indians not cohesive as a group?
   (a) There is a lack of coordination between individuals.
   (b) There is a lack of coordination among individuals, groups and states.
   (c) There is a lack of coordination between individuals and states.
   (d) There is a lack of coordination among individuals, groups, institutions and states.
2. What does lack of coordination leads to?
   (a) Divisiveness.
   (b) Divisiveness and asking for criticism.
   (c) Asking for criticism.
   (d) Nothing in particular.
3. Which word in the passage means loss of brightness or dull?
   (a) Brilliance (b) Phenomenon
   (c) Visible (d) Tarnish
4. To what can the contrast in human behaviour be traced to?
   (a) Age-old beliefs and diversity in day-to-day living.
   (b) Age-old beliefs and religious tolerance.
   (c) Age-old beliefs, religious tolerance, poverty and diversity in day-to-day living.
   (d) Nothing in particular.
5. What does 'goal' in this passage mean?
   (a) The place where the ball has to pass in a football match.
   (b) An object of ambition.
   (c) A point scored by a particular team in a football match.
   (d) The poles fitted at the end of a football field.

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PASSAGE-13

"The beauty of the Japanese landscape is that it conveys philosophical messages through each feature. The use of curving pathways rather than straight lines, for instance. This feature springs from the belief that only evil travels in straight lines, good forces tend to wander. Then, odd numbers of plants on trees are used in these gardens because these numbers are considered auspicious. Even the plants used are symbolic. For example, the Cyprus represents longevity and the bamboo symbolises abundance," says Sadhana Roy Choudhary.

In Japan nature is said to be so closely intertwined with human life that parents actually plant a sapling in their garden when a child is born in the family, letting the growth of the child coincide with the growth of the plant.

1. 'Abundance' means.
   (a) long life (b) happiness
   (c) plenty (d) permanent
2. The Japanese parents plant a sapling at the time of birth of a child because
   (a) it is auspicious to plant a sapling.
   (b) it is closely associated with the growth of the child.
   (c) it gives longevity of the child.
   (d) it gives happiness to the child.
3. According to the passage the Japanese are
   (a) superstitious.
   (b) philosophical.
   (c) lovers of nature.
   (d) lovers of numerology.
4. The Japanese pathways tend to be
   (a) symbolic (b) beautiful
   (c) curved (d) straight
5. They prefer curving pathways because
   (a) they are inauspicious.
   (b) they can walk easily.
   (c) they stumble over straight ones.
   (d) good spirits walk on them.

PASSAGE-14

A recent investigation by scientists at the USA Geological Survey shows that strange animal behaviour might help predict future earthquakes. Investigators found such occurrences in a ten kilometre radius of the epicentre of a fairly recent quake. Some birds screeched and flew about wildly, dogs yelped and ran uncontrollably.

Scientists believe that animals can perceive these environmental changes as early as several days before the mishap.

In 1976, after observing the animal behaviour, the Chinese were able to predict a devastating quake. Although hundreds of thousands of people were killed, the government was able to evacuate millions of others and thus keep the death toll at a lower level.

1. What prediction may be made by observing animal behaviour?
   (a) An impending earthquake.
   (b) The number of people who will die.
   (c) The ten kilometre radius of epicentre.
   (d) Ecological conditions.
2. Which of the following is **not** true?
   (a) Some animals may be able to sense an approaching earthquake.
   (b) By observing animal behaviour scientists perhaps can predict earthquakes.
   (c) The Chinese failed to predict the earthquake.
   (d) All birds and dogs in a ten kilometre range went wild before the quake.
3. In this passage the word 'evacuate' means
   (a) remove (b) exile
   (c) destroy (d) expel
4. If scientists can accurately predict earthquakes there will be
   (a) fewer animals going crazy.
   (b) a lower death rate.
   (c) fewer people evacuated.
   (d) fewer environmental changes.
5. How can animals perceive these changes when human beings cannot?
   (a) Animals are smarter than human beings.
   (b) Animals have certain instincts that human beings don't possess.
   (c) By running round the house, they can feel the vibrations.
   (d) Human beings don't know where to look.

PASSAGE-15

A 23 year old British woman was yesterday sentenced to six months in jail for leaving her two year-old daughter home alone eight hours a day, five days a week for a year while she went to work. The young mother from the central town of warwick initially hired a babysitter, when she landed a job in a travel agency but eventually reached the point when she could no longer afford

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the facility, prosecutors said. The woman then started leaving the child home by herself, providing it with food and toys and removing all potentially dangerous objects from its reach. At first the mother came home at lunch time but had to stop because her daughter threw tantrums every time she left to go back to work.

The mother, who was not identified, told the court, "If I had money I would not have done it. It was a case of that or not keeping my job and living on benefit".

The judge, Mr. Harrison Hall, however said "Having had a child, the absolute priority is to look after it. There must be an alternative to leaving a child alone all day, a thing you would not do even to a dog".

1. The young mother had to work in the office
   (a) 40 hours a week.
   (b) 8 hours a week.
   (c) 48 hours a week.
   (d) all the seven days a week.
2. The word 'Facility' in sentence refers to
   (a) her job in the travel agency.
   (b) living in a well furnished apartment.
   (c) getting adequate salary.
   (d) employing someone to look after the child.
3. The mother stopped coming home for lunch because
   (a) her house was far away from the office.
   (b) she was not able to control her angry baby.
   (c) she had to work extra hours to earn more.
   (d) she was not interested in looking after the baby.
4. The sentence "If I had money, I would not have done it" means
   (a) I had money and so I did not leave the body alone.
   (b) I had money and so I left the baby alone.
   (c) I had no money and so I left the baby alone.
   (d) I had no money and so I did not leave the baby alone.
5. Which one of the following statements about the judge Mr. Harrison Hall is correct?
   (a) He can tolerate cruelty to children but not to animals.
   (b) He can tolerate cruelty to animals but not to children.
   (c) He can tolerate cruelty both to children and animals.
   (d) He can tolerate cruelty neither to children nor to animals.

PASSAGE-16

From the world of magic, hypnosis is moving into the world of medicine. From hocus-pocus performed by men in black capes, to hypnotherapy practised by doctors in white coats. The purpose is to help people stop smoking, lose weight, overcome phobias, and control pain in a variety of medical situations, from childbirth to cancer. Research laboratories are currently checking out the success rate of therapy under hypnosis, while medical journals stand by to publish the results. And the important thing is, nobody is laughing.

In the 1840's, a British doctor in Calcutta created a controversy by performing over 1000 operations with hypnosis as the only anaesthesia. During the World Wars, German and British doctors used hypnosis to treat war neuroses.

1. Hypnosis means
   (a) auto-suggestion.
   (b) suggestion made in trance.
   (c) anaesthesia.
   (d) hocus-pocus.
2. 'Nobody is laughing' at hypnotherapy now, because they are
   (a) sad (b) angry
   (c) taking it seriously (d) annoyed
3. The purpose of hypnotherapy is to
   (a) cure patients.
   (b) make life easier.
   (c) carry out research.
   (d) check out the success rate.
4. German and British doctors used hypnosis as
   (a) anaesthesia was not available.
   (b) anaesthesia was not needed.
   (c) it was a substitute for anaesthesia.
   (d) it was fashionable during the war period.
5. Treating war neurosis means
   (a) curing madness.
   (b) curing brain fever.
   (c) dealing with war problems.
   (d) curing war anxiety.

PASSAGE-17

Read not to contradict and confuse, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find talk and discourse, but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested. That is some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention. Some books may also be read by deputy, and extracts made of them by others but that would be only in the less important arguments and the meaner sort of books; else

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distilled books are like common distilled waters, flashy things. Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man.

1. What should be the purpose of reading a book?
   (a) To contradict.
   (b) To weigh and consider.
   (c) To take it for granted.
   (d) To understand the contents.
2. Why are some books to be tasted?
   (a) To be read with great care.
   (b) To be read with great attention.
   (c) To be read only in parts.
   (d) To be read for fun.
3. How is man's character influenced by the art of writing?
   (a) It makes him a great writer.
   (b) It makes him a ready man.
   (c) It makes him a full man.
   (d) It makes him an exact man.
4. What kind of books is to be read by the deputy?
   (a) Extraordinary books.
   (b) Ordinary books.
   (c) Interesting books.
   (d) Meaner sort of books.
5. What is meant by 'chewed and digested'?
   (a) Thoroughly read and understood.
   (b) Partly read and understood.
   (c) Understood without any effort.
   (d) None of the above.

PASSAGE-18

The Printing Press has made knowledge available to the vast multitude of people – Pray, what kind of knowledge is it? Is it of any permanent character? Books have become common and, when we say that books like the Sexton Blake series sell like hot cakes, we have an index of the nature of knowledge which a typical person in a vast multitude seeks. Let me tell you of an incident that took place in America a few years ago. An American publisher printed a million copies of the work of Charles Dickens in the hope that he could easily sell them on the name of the author. But to his disappointment, not even the widest publicity and advertisement could enable him to sell the books. Being sorely tired, he hit on a plan. He tore off the cover pages, substituted covers containing sensational love headings for the titles and again advertised the new books. In a week, all the books were sold out. We are not concerned here with the moral of the bookseller's action. What we have to note is that only books of a sensational type are really sought for by the ordinary folk who have a great aversion to serious study. So, you will see that the grand argument that the Printing Press has made knowledge available even to the masses is certainly fallacious and quite misleading. To put it correctly, it has created a taste for a low order of books.

1. Sexton Blake series are big sellers because they .....
   (a) disseminate knowledge.
   (b) are informative.
   (c) satisfy a typically serious reader.
   (d) are sensational.
2. The American publisher had chosen the works of Charles Dickens to ....
   (a) give wide publicity to Dickens' works.
   (b) offer the readers what best he could.
   (c) counter the trash.
   (d) make money easily.
3. What is the main contention of the passage?
   (a) To stress the popularity of the printing press.
   (b) To point out the disappointment of serious readers.
   (c) To shed light on the morale of the publishers.
   (d) To bring out the evil impacts of the printing press.
4. The author's contention makes us feel that he ....
   (a) is unilateral in his argument.
   (b) is balanced.
   (c) is a typical critic.
   (d) argues convincingly.
5. Who is Charles Dickens?
   (a) A playwright.
   (b) An epic poet.
   (c) A short story writer.
   (d) A novelist.

PASSAGE-19

Our awareness of time has reached such a pitch of intensity that we suffer acutely whenever our travels take us into some corner of the world where people are not interested in minutes and seconds. The unpunctuality of the orient, for example is appalling to those who come freshly from a land of fixed meal-times and regular train services. For a modern American or Englishman, waiting is a psychological torture. An Indian accepts the blank hours with resignation, even with satisfaction. He has not lost the fine art of

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doing nothing. Our notion of time as a collection of minutes, each of which must be filled with some business or amusement, is all greek to them. For the man who lives in a pre-industrial world, time moves at a slow and easy pace; he does not care about each minute, for the good reason that he has not been made conscious of the existence of minutes.

1. What is the main theme of the passage?
   (a) Concept of time in pre-industrial world.
   (b) The Greek concept of time.
   (c) Awareness of time in the modern industrial world.
   (d) The orientals and their awareness of time.
2. The orientals are alien to
   (a) the business of amusement.
   (b) the notion of time as a collection of minutes.
   (c) industrialization.
   (d) the fine art of doing nothing.
3. A person who belongs to pre-industrial world
   (a) knows the utility of time.
   (b) known how to derive happiness by making use of time carefully.
   (c) does not care about each minute.
   (d) cares much for every minute.
4. According to the author
   (a) the orientals are very punctual.
   (b) the Americans or the Englishmen are punctual.
   (c) the Greek and the orientals are very punctual.
   (d) the Indians are very punctual.
5. The 'orient' in the passage refers to
   (a) China and Japan.
   (b) Japan and England.
   (c) England and America.
   (d) America alone.

PASSAGE-20

As civilization proceeds in the direction of technology, it passes the point of supplying all the basic essentials of life, food, shelter, clothes and warmth. Then we are faced with a choice between using technology to provide and fulfil needs which have hitherto been regarded as unnecessary or, on the other hand, using technology to reduce the number of hours of work which a man must do in order to earn a given standard of living. In other words, we either raise our standard of living above that necessary for comfort and happiness or we leave it at this level and work shorter hours. I shall take it as axiomatic that mankind has, by that time, chosen the latter alternative. Men will be working shorter and shorter hours in their paid employment.

1. "Then we are faced with a choice...." what does "then" refer to?
   (a) When automation takes over many aspects of human life.
   (b) The present state of civilization.
   (c) The past stage of civilization.
   (d) After having provided the basic essentials of life.
2. What does the passage suggest about the use of technology?
   (a) It creates new and essential needs for mankind.
   (b) It is opposed to the basic essentials of life.
   (c) It is complementary to a raised standard of living.
   (d) It is responsible for man's love of comfort and happiness.
3. What does increased use of technology imply?
   (a) An advanced stage in human civilization.
   (b) A backward step in human culture.
   (c) Unnecessary comfort and happiness for mankind.
   (d) Man's zest for more and more work.
4. What does the author suggest?
   (a) Man will gradually rise above his present stage in civilization.
   (b) Man will gradually settle down to the same stage with fewer hours of work.
   (c) Man will gradually raise his standard of living by working longer hours.
   (d) Man will gradually earn a given standard of living with the help of technology.

PASSAGE-21

It is said that ideas are explosive and dangerous. To allow them unfettered freedom is, in fact, to invite disorder. But, to this position, there are at least two final answers. It is impossible to draw a line around dangerous ideas, and any attempt at their definition involves monstrous folly. If views, moreover, which imply disorder are able to disturb the foundations of the State, there is something supremely wrong with the governance of the State. For disorder is not a habit of mankind. We cling so eagerly to our accustomed ways that, as even Burke insisted; popular violence is always the outcome of a deep popular sense of wrong.

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1. What does the central point the passage emphasize?
   (a) It is unnecessary to define dangerous ideas.
   (b) Dangerous ideas are born out of the enjoyment of freedom.
   (c) A well-governed State is unaffected by dangerous ideas.
   (d) Dangerous ideas originate from man's pre-occupation with politics.
2. From a close study of the passage, which one of the following statements emerges most clearly?
   (a) The author is against the exercise of political freedom.
   (b) He is indifferent to dangerous and explosive ideas.
   (c) He welcomes violence as a method to change governments.
   (d) He warns that violence is the outcome of popular dissatisfaction with the government.
3. The author says, 'we cling eagerly to our accustomed ways'. Which one of the following statements may be considered as the assumption of the author?
   (a) We are afraid of social changes.
   (b) Mankind is averse to any disorder.
   (c) We have developed inertia that makes us incapable of social action.
   (d) There is an all-round lack of initiative on the society.
4. Which of the following statements may most correctly bring out the significance of the opinion of Burke quoted in the passage?
   (a) Burke advocated violence against injustice.
   (b) Burke's opinion coincides with the author's opinion on explosive and dangerous ideas.
   (c) Burke hated any popular uprising.
   (d) Burke had no belief in political liberty.

PASSAGE-22

The psychological causes of unhappiness, it is clear, are many and various. But all have something in common. The typical unhappy man, is one who, having deprived in youth of some normal satisfaction, has come to value this one kind of satisfaction more than any other, and has therefore given to his life a one-sided direction, together with a quite undue emphasis upon the achievement as opposed to the activities connected with it. There is, however, a further development which is very common in the present day life. A man may feel so completely thwarted that he seeks no form of satisfaction, but only distraction and oblivion. He then becomes a devotee of "pleasure". This is to say, he seeks to make life bearable by becoming less alive. Drunkenness, for example, is temporary suicide-the happiness that it brings is merely negative, a momentary sensation of happiness.

1. Who is a typical unhappy man?
   (a) One who has been deprived of normal satisfaction in youth.
   (b) One who finds life unbearable and attempts suicide.
   (c) One who does not mind momentary unhappiness.
   (d) One who seeks every form of satisfaction.
2. "One sided direction" refers to the pursuit of which one of the following?
   (a) Drinking and forgetfulness.
   (b) The satisfaction one had been deprived of.
   (c) Activities leading to happiness.
   (d) Every form of psychological satisfaction.
3. Which one of the following is the correct statement?
   Drinking helps the unhappy only to
   (a) forget their dissatisfaction.
   (b) get sublime happiness.
   (c) get the motivational needs fulfilled.
   (d) concentrate harder.
4. What does "becoming less alive" imply?
   (a) Neglect of health.
   (b) Decline in moral values.
   (c) Living in a make-believe world.
   (d) Leading a sedentary way to living.

PASSAGE-23

What is to be the limit of forgiveness? It would probably have been allowed by many of the ancients that an unforgiving temper was not to be commended. They would have said, we are not to execute a penalty for every nice offence; we are to overlook somethings; we are to be blind sometimes. But they would have said at the same time, we must be careful to keep our self-respect, and to be on a level with the world. On the whole, they would have said, it is the part of a man fully to requite to his friends their benefits and to his enemies their injuries.

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1. Which one of the following is the correct statements?

According to the passage, writer must

(a) ignore an offence if it is nice.

(b) forgive people if they bring us nice presents.

(c) forgive pretty offenders.

(d) not punish each and every offence.

2. Which one of the following is the correct statement?

We must

(a) be blind if we want to forgive others.

(b) be blind to the faults of our friends.

(c) be indifferent to what others do.

(d) overlook certain things.

3. Which one of the following is the correct statement?

In ancient times, people were.

(a) ordered to lose their tempers.

(b) permitted to lose their tempers and not forgive their enemies.

(c) told that it was not good to have an unforgiving temper.

(d) advised to forgive each and every offence committed by both friends and foes.

4. What is the underlying tone of the passage?

(a) We must be forgiving in general.

(b) We must forgive our friends.

(c) There is no limit whatsoever to our duty to forgive.

(d) We must always punish the wrong doer.

PASSAGE-24

Once upon a time, I went for a week's holiday in the Continent with an Indian friend. We both enjoyed ourselves and were sorry when the week was over, but on parting our behaviour was absolutely different. He was plunged in despair. He felt that because the holiday was over all happiness was over until the world ended. He could not express his sorrow too much. But in me, the Englishman came out strong. I could not see what there was to make a fuss about. It wasn't as if we were parting forever or dying. 'Buck up', I said, 'I said, 'do buck up'. He refuse to buck up and I left him plunged in gloom.

1. What is the Continent in the context of the passage?

(a) An island. (b) The countryside.

(c) Africa. (d) Europe.

2. What does the author mean by 'buck up'?

(a) Buckle yourself up.

(b) Stand up.

(c) Cheer up.

(d) Shut up.

3. Why was the Indian friend plunged in despair?

(a) He was hopeless.

(b) He experienced racial discrimination.

(c) He would never be so happy again.

(d) He had spent lot of money.

4. What does 'But in me the Englishman came out strong' imply?

(a) He was a strong Englishman.

(b) He had the typical English character.

(c) The Englishman went out of him.

(d) He started following Indian traditions.

5. What is the author's intention in the passage?

(a) To compare the Indian character with the English character.

(b) To show that an Indian is sorrowful.

(c) To ridicule the Indian traditions.

(d) To praise the Englishman.

PASSAGE-25

The world is very full of people – appallingly full; it has never been so full before, and they are all tumbling over each other. Most of these people one doesn't know and some of them one doesn't like. Well, what has one to do? There are two solutions. One of them is the Nazi solution. If you don't like people, kill them, banish them, and segregate them. The other way is much less thrilling, but it is on the whole the way of the democracies. And I prefer it. If you don't like people, put up with them as well as you can. Don't try to love them: you can't, you'll only strain yourself. But try to tolerate them.

1. What does the author mean by 'appallingly'?

(a) He is making an appeal to the leaders of the masses.

(b) In disconcertingly large numbers.

(c) Very interesting.

(d) Unpredictably.

2. Which one of the following is the correct statement?

According to the writer Nazi solution is

(a) the earliest solution.

(b) the readiest solution.

(c) the national solution.

(d) the Hitelerian solution.

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3. Which one of the following is the correct statement?
The author thinks that the other solution is much less thrilling because it is
(a) dull.
(b) based on tolerance.
(c) not based on love.
(d) lacking adventure.

4. Which one of the following is the correct statement?
The author prefers the seconds solution because
(a) he likes it.
(b) he is not a Nazi.
(c) he is essentially being a democrat.
(d) there is no other way.

PASSAGE-26

We should preserve Nature to preserve life and beauty. A beautiful landscape, full of green vegetation, will not just attract our attention but will fill us with infinite satisfaction. Unfortunately, because of modernization, much of nature is now yielding to towns, roads and industrial areas. In a few places, some natural reserves are now being carved out to avert the danger of destroying Nature completely. Man will perish without Nature, so modern man should continue this struggle to save plants, which give us oxygen, from extinction. Moreover, nature is essential to man's health.

1. What does "Nature" in the passage mean?
(a) Countryside covered with plants and trees.
(b) Physical power that created the world.
(c) Inherent things that determine character.
(d) Practical study of plants and animals.

2. Which one of the following is the correct statement?
According to the passage
(a) beauty is only skin-deep.
(b) everything is beautiful in its natural state.
(c) there is beauty in nature.
(d) Nature is a moral teacher.

3. What does the writer suggest?
(a) We should not modernize, so that Nature can be preserved.
(b) While modernizing, we should be careful not to destroy nature completely.
(c) All nature has been destroyed by modern living.
(d) Carving out natural reserves will hamper the growth of industries.

4. What does "struggle" in the passage mean?
(a) Man's struggle to exist in the world.
(b) Man's struggle to save Nature.
(c) Man's struggle to catch up with modern trends.
(d) Man's struggle to conserve oxygen.

5. Why a beautiful landscape 'will fill' with infinite satisfaction'?
(a) We love beauty.
(b) It is full of green vegetation.
(c) It will ensure our future existence.
(d) It will show our command over Nature.

PASSAGE-27

In the technological systems of tomorrow fast – fluid and self – regulating – machines will deal with the flow of physical materials; men with the flow of information and insight. Machines will increasingly perform tasks. Machines and men both, instead of being concentrated in gigantic factories and factory cities, will be scattered across the globe, linked together by amazingly sensitive, near-instantaneous communication. Human work will move out of the factory and mass office into the community and the home. Machines will be synchronised, as some already are, to the billionth of a second; men will be desynchronised. The factory whistle will vanish. Even the clock, "the key machine of the modern industrial age" as Lewis Mumford called it a generation age, will lose some of its power over humans, as distinct from purely technological affairs. Simultaneously, the organisation needed to control technology will shift from bureaucracy to Adhocracy, from permanence to transience, and from a concern with the present to a focus on the future.

In such a world, the most valued attributes of the industrial age become handicaps. The technology of tomorrow requires not millions of lightly lettered men, ready to work in unison at endlessly repetitive jobs, it requires not men who take orders in unblinking fashion, aware that the price of bread is mechanical submission to authority, but men who can make critical judgements, who can weave their way through nobel environments, who are quick to spot new relationship in the rapidly changing reality. It requires men who, in C.P. Snow's, compelling terms, "have the future in their bones".

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1. The technological system of tomorrow will be marked by:
   (a) dehumanisation.
   (b) perfection.
   (c) automation.
   (d) unpredictability.
2. The future man, according to this passage, must be:
   (a) most adaptative and intelligent.
   (b) most capable of dealing with the changing reality.
   (c) more concerned with the present than the future.
   (d) trained and obedient.
3. 'Near-instantaneous communications' may be regarded as a symbol of:
   (a) anachronisation.
   (b) mischronisation.
   (c) desynchronisation.
   (d) synchronisation.
4. If a person believes that 'the price of ..... is mechanical submission to authority', is:
   (a) a believer in devotion to duty.
   (b) a believer in taking things for granted.
   (c) a believer in doing what he is told, right or wrong.
   (d) a believer in the honesty of machines.
5. The type of society which the author has mentioned makes a plea for:
   (a) a mind assimilative of modern scientific ideas.
   (b) a critical mind having insight into future.
   (c) a mind well-versed in cultural heritage.
   (d) a mind with firm principles of life.

PASSAGE-28

A reason why children at school read books is to please their teacher. If the teacher has said that his, or the other is a good book, and that it is a sign of good taste to enjoy it, a number of boys and girls, anxious to please their teacher, get the book and read it. Two or three of them may genuinely like it, for its own sake, and be grateful to the teacher for putting it in their way. But many will not honestly like it, or will persuade themselves that they like it. And that does a great deal of harm. The people who cannot like the book run the risk of two things happening to them; either they are put off the idea of the book-let us suppose the book was David Copperfield-either they are put off the idea of classical novels, or they take a dislike to Dickens, and decide firmly never to waste their time on anything of the sort again; or they get a guilty conscience about the whole thing, they feel that they do not like what they ought to like and therefore there is something wrong with them.

They are quite mistaken, of course, there is nothing wrong with them. The mistake has all been on the teacher's side. What has happened is that they have been shoved up against a book before they were ready for it. It is like stomach-ache, and a rooted dislike of that article of food evermore.

1. The passage is about what:
   (a) we should do to make children read.
   (b) we should not ask children to read.
   (c) teachers should teach in the classroom.
   (d) treatment is to be given for indigestion.
2. The writer says that teacher should:
   (a) prevent children from reading any book.
   (b) compel children to read moral stories.
   (c) stop compelling children to read books recommended by them.
   (d) carefully supervise what children read.
3. According to the author many boys and girls read books to:
   (a) win the favour of their teachers.
   (b) spend money in a useful way.
   (c) express their gratitude to their teachers.
   (d) show others that they are lovers of books.
4. "The mistake has been on the teacher's side". Hence, the 'mistake' refers to:
   (a) making the children please the teacher.
   (b) asking the children to read books which teachers do not like.
   (c) discouraging children from reading more books.
   (d) recommending them the books intended for adults.
5. Indigestion and violent stomach-ache will be the result if the child:
   (a) reads books not suitable for his age.
   (b) does not read any book.
   (c) is forced to eat food meant for adults.
   (d) is not taken to doctor regularly.

PASSAGE-29

He dropped off to sleep. The cigarette slipped out of his mouth and burnt a great black hole in his only shirt. The smart of the burn awoke

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him, and he got up, cursing under his breath and stumble, about to fall in the dark for a needle in order to sew up the hole. Otherwise his wife would see it is the morning and would nag away at him for a couple of hours. But he could not find a needle. He fell asleep again.

1. The cigarette fell out of the man's mouth because
   (a) he fell off his stool.
   (b) he was surprised to see that it had made a hole in his shirt.
   (c) he fell asleep while smoking.
   (d) he fumbled in the dark for a needle.
2. The man woke up in the dark because
   (a) the cigarette has burnt his favourite shirt.
   (b) the cigarette had burnt his only shirt.
   (c) the cigarette had to be lit again.
   (d) the cigarette had burnt him.
3. The man got up to search for a needle because
   (a) his wife would be very upset.
   (b) the cigarette had damaged his only shirt.
   (c) he wanted to mend the shirt.
   (d) the burn-hole was huge and black.
4. The man wanted to sew the hole because
   (a) he wanted to avoid being scolded by his wife.
   (b) he had nothing else to do.
   (c) he had no other shirt.
   (d) he wanted to sleep again.
5. Which one of the following statements best sums up the man's reaction to his problem?
   (a) The man is extremely upset to find the shirt burnt and frantically tries to repair the damage.
   (b) The hole in the shirt and the wife's anticipated nagging are minor problems, the greater one is that the man cannot find a needle.
   (c) Neither the shirt-hole nor the nagging nor the lack of a needle is of great consequence.
   (d) The man is terrified of his wife and dreads her discovering the burnt shirt.

PASSAGE-30

Deriving your authority from the government, your position would secure the respect and consideration of everyone, especially in a service where official rank carries so much weight. This would secure you every attention and comfort on your way and there, together with a complete submission to your orders. I know these things are a matter of indifference to you except so far as they may further, the great objects you have in view, but they are of importance in themselves, and of every importance to those who have a right to take an interest in your personal position and comfort.

1. The great objects in the passage means
   (a) Significant items
   (b) Noble goals.
   (c) Precious merchandise.
   (d) Objects of praise.
2. The writer is asking his reader to accept
   (a) great objects.
   (b) a respected position.
   (c) an official rank.
   (d) a significant assignment.
3. The person addressed in most likely a
   (a) social worker.
   (b) government servant.
   (c) commercial agent.
   (d) foreign dignitary.
4. The writer's attitude towards the person addressed is characterised by
   (a) Officiousness.
   (b) Flattery.
   (c) Humility.
   (d) Arrogance.
5. The above passage most probably is a part of a
   (a) Speech.
   (b) Official communication.
   (c) Written report.
   (d) Personal letter.

PASSAGE-31

The New Year is a time for resolutions. Mentally at least, most of us could compile formidable lists of do's and don'ts. The same old favourites recur year in and year out with monotonous regularity. Past experience has taught us that certain accomplishments are beyond attainment. If we remain inveterate smokers, it is only because we have so often experienced frustration that results from failure. Most of us fail in our efforts at self improvement because our schemes are too ambitious and we never have time to carry them out. We also make the fundamental error of announcing our

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resolutions to everybody so that we look even more foolish when we slip back into our old bad ways.

1. The phrase 'formidable lists of do's and don'ts' means that
   (a) the bad points of our character are formidable.
   (b) the list is so long that it is frightening.
   (c) the things that need to be included is frightening.
   (d) the realisation that we are so imperfect is frightening.
2. The same old favourites recur ..... with monotonous regularity' implies that
   (a) we want to be so perfect that we include some items regularly.
   (b) we have been so regularly doing certain things that they have become monotonous.
   (c) in spite of repeated failures, we still would like to try one more time.
   (d) some favourite actions if repeated often could become monotonous.
3. The author seems to imply that many are inverterate smokers because
   (a) they have not really tried to give up smoking.
   (b) they know from past experience that they can never succeed in their attempt to give up smoking.
   (c) they want to forget the frustration of not smoking.
   (d) they do not have the will power to stop smoking.
4. The author says that most of us fail in our attempts at self improvement because
   (a) we set too high goals for ourselves.
   (b) we do not have the persistence of mind.
   (c) our nature is such that we cannot become perfect.
   (d) certain imperfections have become a part and parcel of our lives.
5. The author seems to think that others
   (a) feel happy when we slip back to our old ways.
   (b) do not really want us to improve ourselves.
   (c) are ready to tease and laugh at our attempts.
   (d) might embarrass us by praising our attempts.

PASSAGE-32

As a farmer, I was determined that we should get on the computer bandwagon, says Krishnappa Jagannath, the 40-year old head of the Gram computer-savvy brother in the US, Jagannath drew up a plan and convinced others of its merit. Within no time, he was able to raise Rs. 65,000 from the public, enough for the purchase of two assembled Pentium II computers.

That was easy enough. But who would operate these machines? Jagannath decided that it had to be the villagers themselves. He got in touch with a software company, which agreed to train the villagers. Although wary initially, the people knew it was worth a try. As they realized it was not so difficult, more and more villagers joined in. Those like T.S. Shobha who showed a greater aptitude were sent for extensive training.

1. Initially Krishnappa Jagannath raised Rs. 65,000
   (a) As a loan from bank.
   (b) As a loan from Gram Panchayat.
   (c) From the public.
   (d) As a borrowing from his brother in the US.
2. Krishnappa Jagannath is a
   (a) Computer engineer trained in the US.
   (b) Head of the Gram Panchayat.
   (c) District Magistrate of Belandur.
   (d) Senior Secondary School teacher in Belandur.
3. Initially the major problem which confronted the villagers was:
   (a) Whether branded or assembled computers should be purchased.
   (b) Arranging finance for purchase of computers.
   (c) As to who would operate the machines.
   (d) Getting clearance from the Government authorities.
4. T.S. Shobha was sent for extensive training because she
   (a) Was a graduate.
   (b) Showed a great aptitude for computers.
   (c) Had a computer-savvy brother in the US.
   (d) Was very influential.
5. Computer training for the villagers was arranged through:
   (a) Computer Society of India.
   (b) A software company.
   (c) Government of Karnataka.
   (d) A Non-Government Organization.

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PASSAGE-33

Engineers India Limited (EIL), a public sector undertaking was set up in 1965. It is the leading design and engineering company in the field of petroleum refineries, petrochemicals, oil and gas processing offshore structures and platforms, fertilizers, metallurgy, and power. The services provided by EIL include design, engineering, procurement, construction management, commissioning assistance and project management besides specialist services in the areas of environmental engineering, heat and mass transfer equipment, information technology materials and maintenance, risk analysis, energy conservation and advance control and optimization. It has to its credit over 4000 assignment including 250 major projects. EIL has exported its services to a number of countries in Asia and Africa.

1. Engineers India Limited is:
   (a) A petroleum company.
   (b) A leading design and engineering company.
   (c) An engineering training organization.
   (d) An IT company.
2. Engineers India Limited handles:
   (a) Only government contracts.
   (b) Projects only within the country.
   (c) Projects both within India and abroad.
   (d) Projects only in the private sector within India.
3. Engineers India Limited does not deal in which of the following areas?
   (a) Construction management.
   (b) Environment management.
   (c) Heat and mass transfer equipment.
   (d) Cement manufacture.
4. The services provided by Engineers India Limited include:
   (a) Commissioning assistance.
   (b) Financial help.
   (c) Water-harvesting.
   (d) Export duty clearance.
5. Engineers India Limited provides specialist services in:
   (a) Procurement.
   (b) Construction management.
   (c) Risk analysis.
   (d) Project management.

PASSAGE-34

Some people believe that they are masters of their own fate. Other people see themselves as pawns of fate, believing that what happens to them in their lives is due to luck or chance. The first type, those who believe that they control their destinies, have been labelled internals, whereas the latter, who see their lives as being controlled by outside forces, have been called externals. Internals search more actively for information before making a decision, are more motivated to achieve, and make a greater attempt to control their environment. Externals, however, are more compliant and willing to follow directions. Therefore, internals do well on sophisticated tasks – which include most managerial and professional jobs – that require complex information processing and learning. In addition, internals are more suited to jobs that require initiative and independence of action. Almost all successful salespeople, for instance are internals. In contrast, externals should do well on jobs that are well structured and routine and in which success depends heavily on complying with the directions of others.

1. Which one of the following is not correct? Internals-
   (a) Have more confidence in their ability.
   (b) Are more enterprising.
   (c) Go in for more routine jobs.
   (d) Are more inquisitive.
2. Which one of these is correct?
   (a) Internals believe in destiny.
   (b) Internals seek jobs which are full of fun of fun and enjoyment.
   (c) Internals believe in receiving guidance and directions from superiors only.
   (d) Internals seek jobs which call for more initiative.
3. Externals perceive themselves:
   (a) as those who search frantically for more information.
   (b) as critical to the success of the organization.
   (c) as those who can influence sales volumes.
   (d) as having little control over organizational outcome.
4. Externals:
   (a) Opt for acquiring new skill-sets.
   (b) Believe that initiative and drive are important for career-building.
   (c) Believe that destiny controls their lives.
   (d) Relish handling complex information processing.

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PASSAGE-35

The prisoner awaited his chance. For three solid years he had schemed for this opportunity. Now that escape seemed so near at hand, those three years lost some of their monotony. But he would never forget the lashes, the close confinement, low diet, and worse still the mental strain of those black days. Suddenly the warden did what he had hoped. He stopped to unlock the lower padlock. With a dull thud he slumped forward with keys in his hands. Swiftly the prisoner seized his keys, unlocked the hall, and ran into the courtyard. It took him four seconds to reach the rope-ladder secretly placed there by his accomplices, five more to clamber over the wall, and three more to jump into the waiting car to be whisked away to freedom. Even though he was guilty, the prisoner felt he had paid for his crime, for the man he had robbed three years ago was still a millionaire.

1. For what crime had the prisoner been punished?
   (a) Murder (b) Arson
   (c) Robbery (d) Kidnapping
2. When had the crime been committed?
   (a) Just before the escape.
   (b) Three years earlier.
   (c) Long ago.
   (d) Day earlier.
3. Who slumped forward with a dull thud?
   (a) The millionaire.
   (b) The warden.
   (c) The prisoner.
   (d) Prisoner's accomplice.
4. How many seconds did it take for the prisoner to regain his freedom?
   (a) Four
   (b) Eight
   (c) Twelve
   (d) Ten.
5. What did the prisoner suffer the most during imprisonment?
   (a) Lose of freedom.
   (b) Mental strain.
   (c) Physical torture.
   (d) Absence from his family.

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PASSAGES FOR SSC EXAMS (Tier-II)

SSC (Tier II)-2010

Passage-1

Fingerprints are the marks made by the ridges on the ends of the fingers and thumbs. These ridges form a pattern that stays the same throughout a person's life. No two persons have ever had the same fingerprints. So fingerprints are a foolproof way of identifying a person.

A fingerprint record is made in an interesting manner. A small piece of metal is coated with a thin film of ink. Next, a person's finger and thumb tips are pressed against the inked surface. Then the fingertips are pressed on a white card. The prints are recorded in exact detail.

Fingerprinting is often used to solve crimes. Fingerprints are picked up at the scene of a crime. These are compared with those of a suspect. Millions of fingerprints are kept on files by police departments.

Fingerprinting is also used in finding missing persons and identifying unknown dead. It is used to screen people who apply for certain jobs.

It is thought that the Chinese used thumbprints to sign documents a long time before Christ. The system used today was invented by Sir Francis Galton in the 1880's. in 1901 Sir E.R. Henry found a simple way of grouping fingerprints. His system is used by many law-enforcement organizations.

1. Fingerprints are the most ____ way of identifying a person.
   (a) best
   (b) genuine
   (c) sincere
   (d) accurate
2. The main reason why fingerprinting is used for identification is that
   (a) every individual has a unique set of fingerprints.
   (b) every set of fingerprints falls into a pattern.
   (c) records of fingerprints can be maintained.
   (d) fingerprints can be picked up even after a crime.
3. Who first evolved a system of using finger impressions to authenticate documents?
   (a) Sir Francis Galton.
   (b) Sir E.R. Henry.
   (c) The Chinese.
   (d) The Britishers.
4. The present system of recording fingerprints is around ____ years old.
   (a) 2200 (b) 100
   (c) 500 (d) 220
5. The fingerprints are stored for record
   (a) on a white card.
   (b) on an inked surface.
   (c) on paper files.
   (d) on a small piece of metal.

Passage-2

An old man with steel-rimmed spectacles and very dusty clothes sat by the side of the road. There was a pontoon bridge across the river and carts, trucks, and men, women and children were crossing it. The mule drawn carts staggered up the steel, bank from the bridge with soldiers helping to push against the spokes of the wheels. The trucks ground up and away heading out of it all. The peasants plodded along in the ankle-deep dust. But the old man sat there without moving.

1. What was the old man wearing?
   (a) Steel-rimmed spectacles.
   (b) An old shirt and pant.
   (c) Very dusty clothes.
   (d) Steel-rimmed spectacles and very dusty clothes.
2. Mention those which crossed the bridge besides human beings.
   (a) Mules and horses.
   (b) Men, women and children.
   (c) Carts and trucks.
   (d) Soldiers and carts.
3. Who were helping to push the mule-drawn carts?
   (a) Mules.
   (b) The villagers.
   (c) The Horses.
   (d) Soldiers.
4. Where was the old man sitting?
   (a) In the cart.
   (b) Over the bridge.
   (c) By the side of the road.
   (d) On the banks of the river.
5. Why was he sitting there?
   (a) To admire the natural scenery.
   (b) To watch the people passing by.
   (c) Because he was so tired that he couldn't go any further.
   (d) Waiting for somebody.

Passage-3

Most authorities agree that St. Valentine is "the lover's saint".

However, some writers are inclined to believe that no such person existed, though there appears to be proof that he was a Christian Bishop and that he suffered martyrdom under the Roman Emperor Claudius on February 14, 271 (A.D.).

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The story is that Emperor Claudius issued a decree forbidding marriage. Married men disliked leaving their families to go to war, and they did not make good soldiers, according to the Emperor's notion. Since good soldiers were needed, he decided that marriage had to be abolished.

The good priest Valentine heard this and was sad. He invited young lovers to come to him and secretly got them married. The emperor learnt of this and had Valentine put in prison. There the "friend of lovers" languished and died martyr to love. The church made him a Saint and allotted the day of his death, February 14, to him. So it is not surprising that youngsters in Rome made this day a special one in honour of the Saint; Valentine's Day came to be known as "the day for all true lovers".

Three Egyptian words will tell us more about the customs of Valentine's Day than all the falsehoods concerning the Saint. In Egyptian, Va or Fa means "to bear", Len is "the name" or "to name". Ten means "to determine". Thus the day of Valentine is that which determines whose name shall be borne by each person in this mode of marriage by drawing lots. The custom points to the time when chance, rather than choice, was the law. Marriage is still said to be a lottery. The custom of sending caricatures on Valentine's Day is probably based on asserting the freedom of choice, and making a mock of chance.

If one decides to entertain people at a supper or dinner on Valentine's Day, the decoration and even the food should follow the spirit of the day. Invitations are usually heart-shaped a custom that originated with the first manufactured Valentines which were usually in the shape of hearts-darted through with arrows.

1. The writer means that St. Valentine actually lived. Which of the following statements best reveal the meaning?
   (a) Most authorities agree that St. Valentine was known as "the lover's saint."
   (b) Valentine was put in prison and he died a martyr to love.
   (c) There appears to be proof that he was a Christian Bishop in the 3rd century.
   (d) Some writers are inclined to believe that no such person existed.
2. Married men did not make good soldiers because
   (a) They did not want to leave their families.
   (b) They did not like to go to war.
   (c) Their families did not want them to go to war.
   (d) The emperor abolished their marriage.
3. Valentine was made a saint by
   (a) Emperor Claudius.
   (b) Married Men.
   (c) Young Lovers.
   (d) Roman Church.
4. Valentine was called a martyr to love because
   (a) he was sad for the young lovers.
   (b) he got the young lovers married.
   (c) he died for the sake of young lovers.
   (d) the King put him in prison.
5. The first manufactured Valentines were usually heart-shaped. The word 'Valentine' here refers to
   (a) St. Valentine.
   (b) Invitation card.
   (c) Egyptian word.
   (d) Fourteenth February.

Passage-4

The ease with which democratic Governments have given way to authoritarian regimes in one Asian Country after another has made many persons ask in despair whether the parliamentary system based on the Western model is suited to underdeveloped countries. People who do not know how to read and write, they argue, can hardly know how to vote. Popular elections often

incompetent men to the top, they contend, and the division of party spoils and breeds corruption. What is worse, the system of perpetual party warfare obstructs the business of Government. They point to the dismal results of the last ten years. The pace of social and economic change has been far too slow and the governments in most of the underdeveloped countries have failed to come to grip with the problems which face the people. What they say is no doubt true to some extent but it is pertinent to remember that every alternative to democracy, while it in no way guarantees greater integrity or efficiency in the administration, lacks even the saving merit of regimes which, based on the suffrage of the people, leave it to the people to find out, by trial and error, who is their best friend. The people can peacefully get rid of a democratic Government which has failed to keep its promise, they can overthrow dictatorial regime only through a violent revolution. Those who feel sore over the ills from which democratic regimes suffer should be wary therefore suggesting a cure which is likely to undermine the democratic structure of the state. The people can at least raise their voice of protest against the injustices of a democratic Government; they can only suffer in silence the tyranny of a regime which is responsible to no one but itself.

1. Democratic Governments have given way to authoritarian regimes in several Asian

Paper Code Centre

Countries because
(a) Asians are underdeveloped.
(b) Asians like powerful leaders.
(c) Asians cannot read and write and can hardly know how to vote.
(d) Asian have not been able to adapt themselves to the Western Parliamentary system.

2. Popular elections
(a) Breed corruption.
(b) Stop the work of the Government.
(c) Result in a division of parties.
(d) Bring incompetent and unprincipled men to power.

3. In the last ten years, the Governments in the underdeveloped countries
(a) Produced impressive results.
(b) Failed because they could not face the people.
(c) Neglected social and economic problems.
(d) Were too incompetent to speed up social and economic change.

4. Every alternative to democracy
(a) Is based on the suffering of the people.
(b) Enables people to find out their best friend.
(c) Lacks the safeguard of being peacefully overthrown by the people if it does not fulfill its promises.
(d) Lacks the saving merit of integrity and efficiency.

5. A democratic form of Government is superior to a dictatorial one because
(a) it makes people protest in a raised voice.
(b) people can protest against its injustices, and even overthrow it peacefully.
(c) people can only suffer in silence.
(d) the tyranny of a regime is responsible to itself.

Passage-5

When flowers bloom in the lush bamboo plantations in the hills of the northeast, the tribesmen are thrown into a state of panic. The rare phenomenon of the flowering of a dwarf-sized bamboo species triggers a boom in the rat population. They devour the crops in nearby farmlands. The result is famine.

The mauve-coloured flowers sprouting in the hill-slopes in the sprawling Seppa valley in east Kameng district, Arunachal Pradesh, are a palpable threat to the State Government. The worries are justified, if the catastrophe caused by the flowering of a bamboo species named Mau in Mizoram in 1959 is anything to go by. Rodents had multiplied in millions during the flowering of bamboos and ravaged the crops in the foothills. The flowering of the bamboo species in Arunachal Pradesh was first noticed in September this year. The depredations by the rats in the paddy, maize and millet fields from Bhalukpong on the Assam border to Seppa valley in the north were reported soon. As the agriculture department rushed its field-staff to the affected areas to fight the rampaging rodents with rat-traps and zinc phosphate, fresh alarms were sounded with flowering reported from the Tezu circle. According to the local MLA much of the crops in Kameng had been destroyed by October. The State Veterinary Minister also confirmed the reports of a near-famine condition in that inaccessible district. The rats, feeding on the flower seedlings, continue to multiply. Till today, 33,000 rats, of the 26 varieties in the State have been trapped with the help of indigenous devices. The Chief Minister has sent an SOS to the Centre for both supplies and expertise in combating the rat menace.

1. In the opening passage (2nd sentence) the phrase 'triggers a boom' means
(a) brings about a change.
(b) causes an increase.
(c) causes an upheaval.
(d) starts an exodus.

2. the destruction in Bhalukpong was reported, according to the passage
(a) in September.
(b) in August.
(c) in October.
(d) in November.

3. A near-famine condition was reported
(a) in the Seppa valley.
(b) in Kameng.
(c) in the Tezu circle.
(d) at Bhalukpong.

4. The flowering of the bamboo made the people
(a) cautious
(b) hungry
(c) anxious
(d) panicky

5. What is the writer's attitude to the tribal people's problem?
(a) Sympathetic
(b) Critical
(c) Harsh
(d) Neutral

Passage-6

Nasiruddin was the cleverest man in Khorasan. One of his neighbours was a merchant. He was a great miser. One day the merchant saw Nasiruddin praying inside his house. He was praying in a loud voice asking God to be kind to him and send him 9999 dinars, not a dinar more, or a dinar less. If God sent him even one dinar more, he would return all the money. The

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merchant could not understand Nasiruddin's prayer. He decided to find out the truth. He put 10,000 dinars in a bag and threw it into Nasiruddin's house. Nasiruddin found the bag and counted the money carefully. He profusely thanked god for giving him 10,000 dinars, when he had asked for only 9999 dinars. The merchant heard Nasiruddin. He realized that Nasiruddin was going to keep the money. He went to Nasiruddin's house. He called him a liar and demanded that his 10,000 dinars be returned to him. Nasiruddin refused. He claimed that he was not a fool to believe that any one would throw away 10,000 dinars just to test someone's honesty. It was his money given by God in answer to his prayer. The merchant decided to take the matter to the judge. Nasiruddin said that he had no clean clothes to wear. The merchant gave him some of his own clothes to wear. Then they went to see the judge.

The merchant told the judge what had happened. Nasiruddin argued that the merchant was mad. Ever since he lost a lot of money a few months back, he had been talking like a mad man. The judge asked Nasiruddin whether he could prove his charge. He said, "Just now he told you that I stole his money. Next he is going to tell you that these clothes which I am wearing are also his." The merchant shouted angrily, "Of course, these clothes are mine!"

The judge thought for a few minutes. then he said, "The case is false. Nasiruddin has not stolen his neighbour's money. The merchant is mad. He should be sent to a mental hospital."

1. Nasiruddin was praying in a loud voice because
   (a) He wanted to show that he was the cleverest man in Khorasan.
   (b) He wanted to show that he was a holy man.
   (c) He wanted his neighbour to hear his prayer.
   (d) He was in debts and hoped that God would answer his prayers.
2. The merchant threw the bag of money into Nasiruddin's house because
   (a) He was a miser.
   (b) He found Nasiruddin's prayer interesting.
   (c) He wanted to surprise Nasiruddin by helping him.
   (d) He wanted to catch Nasiruddin red-handed stealing the money.
3. When Nasiruddin found the bag of money he thought
   (a) God had answered his prayer.
   (b) Someone had been foolish enough to leave the money by mistake.
   (c) His neighbour had thrown it into his house to help him.
   (d) His neighbour had thrown it into his house to see what he would do.
4. The merchant called Nasiruddin a liar because
   (a) Nasiruddin had claimed that the money belonged to him.
   (b) Nasiruddin had said that God sent him the money.
   (c) Nasiruddin had said that he would return the money if it was not exactly 9999 dinars.
   (d) Nasiruddin said that the merchant was a fool to throw 10,000 dinars into his house to test his honesty.
5. When the judge heard the case, he thought that the merchant
   (a) was telling lies.
   (b) was mad.
   (c) was telling the truth, which he could not prove.
   (d) could be telling the truth.

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PASSAGES FOR (DP) SI EXAMS

(SI-2008)

Passage

Our theory and practice in the area of sentencing have undergone a gradual but dramatic metamorphosis through the years. Primitive man believed that a crime created an imbalance which could be rectified only by punishing the wrongdoer. Thus sentencing was initially vengeance-oriented. Gradually, emphasis began to be placed on the deterrent value of sentence upon future wrongdoing.

Though deterrence is still an important consideration, increased emphasis on the possibility of reforming the offender – of returning him to the community as a useful citizen – bars the harsh penalties once imposed and brings into play a new set of sentencing criteria. Today, each offender is viewed as a unique individual and the sentencing judge seeks to know why he has committed the crime and what are the chances of a repetition of the offense. The judge's prime objective is not to punish but to treat.

This emphasis on treatment of the individual has created a host of new problems. In seeking to arrive at the best treatment for individual prisoners, judges must weigh an imposing array of factors. I believe that the primary aim of every sentence is the prevention of future crime. Little can be done to correct past damage and a sentence will achieve its objective to the extent that it upholds general respect for the law, discourages those tempted to commit similar crimes, and leads to the rehabilitation of the offender, so that he will not run afoul of the law again. Where the offender is so hardened that rehabilitation is plainly impossible the sentence may be designed to segregate the offender from society so that he will be unable to do any future harm. The balancing of these interacting and often mutually antagonistic factors requires more than a good heart and a sense of fair play on the judge's part although these are certainly prerequisites. It requires the judge to know as much as he can about the prisoner before him. He should know the probable effects of sentences upon those who might commit similar crimes and how the prisoner is likely to react to imprisonment or probation. Because evaluation of these various factors may differ from judge to judge the same offence will be treated differently by different judges.

The task of improving our sentencing techniques is so important to the nation's moral health that it deserves far more careful attention that it now receives from the bar and the general public. Some of those at the bar and many civic minded individuals who usually lead even the judges in the fight for legal reform approach this subject with apathy or with erroneous preconceptions. For example, I have observed the sentiment shared by many that after a judge has sentenced several hundred defendants, the whole process becomes one of callous routine. I have heard this feeling expressed even by attorneys who should know better.

1. The author's purpose in this passage is to
   (a) inform readers about sentencing practices in the past.
   (b) convince judges about sentencing practices in the past.
   (c) tell people not to commit crimes for which they might receive unfair sentences.
   (d) persuade readers that it is important to improve sentencing techniques.
2. The word 'metamorphosis' in the first sentence means
   (a) restoration
   (b) interpretation
   (c) change
   (d) fault
3. Which of the following situations would be comparable to the ancient idea of sentencing?
   (a) a lion stalking and killing a dear.
   (b) a child slapping a playmate who has slapped him or her.
   (c) a traffic policeman putting a ticket on a wrongly parked car.
   (d) a person scolding his pet that has tried to run away.
4. With which of the following statements the author would NOT agree?
   (a) a judge should treat each offender as a an individual.
   (b) a judge should refrain from imposing harsh penalties.
   (c) a judge should try to correct past damages.
   (d) a judge has to be a student of human nature.
5. According to the passage, what is NOT the objective of the sentencing in modern times?
   (a) preventing future crime.
   (b) avenging the victim.
   (c) rehabilitating the offender.
   (d) discouraging others from committing crimes.

Pragati Coaching Centre

Passage **(SI-2009)**

Rubashov found that by no stretch of his imagination could he picture his neighbor's state of mind, in spite of all his practice in the art of **'thinking through others'** minds'. He could do it without much effort as far as Ivanov was concerned, or No. 1, or even the officer with the monocle; but with Rip Van Winkle he failed. He looked at him sideways; the old man had just turned his head towards him; he was smiling; holding the blanket round his shoulders with both hands, he was walking beside him with his short steps, humming almost inaudibly the tune of 'Arise, ye wretched of the earth'.

When they had been conducted back into the building, at his cell-door, the old man turned round once again and nodded to Rabashov; his eyes blinked with a suddenly changed expression, terrified and hopeless; Rubashov thought he was going to call out to him, but the warder had already slammed the door of 406. When Rubashov was shut into his cell, he went at once to the wall; but Rip Van Winkle was silent and gave no answer to his tapping.

No. 402, on the other hand, who had looked at them from his window, wanted to be told everything about the walk, down to the smallest detail. Rubashaov had to inform him how the air had smelled, whether it had been cold or just cool, whether he had met any other prisoners in the corridor, and whether he had, after all, been able to exchange a few words with Rip Van Winkle. Rubashov patiently answered every question; compared with No. 402, who was never allowed out, he felt a privileged person; he was sorry for him and had almost a feeling of guilt.

The next day and the day after, Rubashov was fetched for his walk at the same hour after breakfast. Rip Van Winkle was always his companion in the round about. They circled slowly side by side. Each with a blanket over his shoulders, both in silence; Rubashov sunk in thought, from time to time glancing attentively through his **pince-nez** at the other prisoners or at the windows of the building; the old man, with the growing stubble of beard and his gentle, childlike smile, humming his eternal song.

Up to their third walk together they had not exchanged a word, although Rubashov saw that the officials did not seriously try to enforce the rule of silence, and that the other pairs in the circle talked incessantly; they did so looking stiffly ahead and speaking with the prison technique familiar to Rubashov, hardly moving their lips.

The third day, Rubashov had brought his note-book and pencil with him; the note-book stuck out of his left outside pocket. After ten minutes the old man noticed it; his eyes lit up. He **glanced covertly** at the warders in the centre of the circle, who were holding an animated conversation and did not seem interested in the prisoners; then he rapidly pulled pencil and note book out of Rubashav's pocket and began to scribble something, under cover of his bell-like blanket. He finished it quickly, tore off the page, and pressed it into Rubashav's hand; he retained, however, book and pencil and went on scribbling. Rubashov made certain their guards were paying no attention to them, and looked at the page. Nothing was written on it, it was a drawing; a geographical sketch of the country they were in, drawn with astonishing accuracy. It showed the principal towns, mountains and rivers, and had a flag planted in the middle, bearing the symbol of the Revolution.

1. Rubashov left his note-book sticking out of his pocket because:
   (a) He had forgotten it was there.
   (b) He wanted to record his thoughts.
   (c) He wanted to write a note to Rip Van Winkle.
   (d) He hoped Rip Van Winkle would write in it.
2. 'Pince-nez' are spectacles which:
   (a) have two kinds of lens.
   (b) are kept in place with thick and tight ear-pieces.
   (c) have thick lenses.
   (d) are kept in place supported only at the none.
3. The prisoners looked stiffly ahead because:
   (a) the guards would not allow them to turn.
   (b) they were bound tightly.
   (c) they wished to hide that they were talking.
   (d) they did not trust each other.
4. Rubashov left 'a privileged person' because:
   (a) he was an important prisoner.
   (b) he could pass on information.
   (c) he was allowed out.
   (d) he was patient.
5. The phrase 'he glanced covertly' here means:
   (a) He looked with envy.
   (b) He looked through his fingers.
   (c) He looked boldly.
   (d) He looked secretly.
6. The art of 'thinking through others' minds' means that Rubashov:
   (a) could influence other people's thoughts.
   (b) tried to see things as others did.
   (c) could see beyond the thoughts of others.
   (d) tried to see through the plans of others.

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7. The expression 'by no stretch of his imagination' implies that:
   (a) it was easy to imagine.
   (b) it was hard to imagine.
   (c) it was only by his thinking very hard.
   (d) it was impossible to imagine.
8. The words' almost inaudibly' here mean that the tune:
   (a) is hummed quite musically.
   (b) is slightly out of tune.
   (c) is nearly in time with the steps.
   (d) can hardly be heard.
9. A growing beard is referred to as stubble because:
   (a) it is compared with a cut cornfield.
   (b) it is compared without tree-stumps.
   (c) it is tough and stubborn to cut.
   (d) it appear dirty and untidy.
10. The term 'conducted' implies that the prisoners:
   (a) Went on singing all the time.
   (b) Went together to cells.
   (c) Were guarded on their way.
   (d) Went by some kind of transport.

(SI-2010)

Passage

Recently technological advancement in manned and un-manned undersea vehicles, overcome some of the limitations of divers equipment. Without a vehicle, divers often became sluggish and their mental concentration was limited. Because of undersea pressure that affected their mind, concentration among divers was difficult or impossible. But today, most oceanographers make observations by means of instruments that are lowered into the ocean or from samples taken from the water. Direct observations of the ocean floor is made not only by the divers, but also by deep-diving submarines. Some of these submarines can dive to depths of more than several miles and cruise at depths of 15 thousand feet. Radio equipped buoys can be operated by remote control in order to transmit information back to land-based laboratories including data about water temperature, currents and weather. Some of mankind's most serious problems, especially those concerning energy and food may be solved with the help of observations made possible by the undersea vehicles.

1. Divers have had problems in concentrating underwater because:
   (a) the pressure affected their minds.
   (b) the vehicles they used have not been perfected.
   (c) they did not think clearly.
   (d) the pressure destroyed their mental processes.
2. Undersea vehicles:
   (a) are too small for a man to sit inside.
   (b) are very slow to respond.
   (c) have the same limitations that divers have.
   (d) make direct observations of the ocean floor.
3. This passage suggest that the successful exploration of the ocean depends upon:
   (a) vehicles as well as divers.
   (b) Radio that divers use to communicate.
   (c) controlling currents and the weather.
   (d) removal of the limitations of diving equipment.
4. According to the author, what are some of the problems the underwater studies may eventually resolve?
   (a) Weather and temperature control.
   (b) Food and energy shortages.
   (c) Transportation and communication problems.
   (d) Overcrowding and housing problems.
5. How is a radio-equipped buoy most likely to be operated?
   (a) By operators inside the vehicle and underwater.
   (b) By operators outside the vehicle on a ship.
   (c) By operators outside the vehicle on a diving platform.
   (d) By operators outside the vehicle in a laboratory on the shore.
6. With what topic is the passage primarily concerned?
   (a) Recent technological advances.
   (b) Communication among divers.
   (c) Direct observation of the ocean floor.
   (d) Undersea vehicles.

Arihant Coaching Centre

PASSAGES FOR CDS EXAMS

Passage-1

Popular illusions about birds extend further than the use of the word 'egg-shape' that would suggest that all eggs are alike. For instance, there is the popular idea that owls hoot. Actually only very few owls hoot and these include the common brown or tawny wood owl. The white barn owl screeches, the little owl has a wailing cry; the long-eared owl barks; and the short-eared owl snorts! Another mistaken idea is that all ducks 'quack', because the common farmyard duck is a domesticated form of the common wild duck or mallard that quacks. Actually most wild ducks call with whistles.

1. The main purpose of this passage is
   (a) to describe the life of popular birds.
   (b) to show our incorrect ideas of bird life.
   (c) to show our perfect knowledge about birds.
   (d) to describe the calls of owls and ducks.
2. The impression created by repeating the terms, 'popular' and 'common' are
   (a) human beings are closely attached to birds.
   (b) our ideas about birds are derived from the most common types.
   (c) owls and ducks are our favourite birds.
   (d) domesticated birds are our source of information about the bird world.
3. The common duck is not a separate species but a tamed version of wild variety because it
   (a) whistles like most wild ducks.
   (b) grunts like the tufted duck.
   (c) has the same call as other ducks.
   (d) quacks like the mallard.

Passage-2

Are newspapermen not limiting the scope of their job? They have been content to speak only to the elite and are not in touch with the vast masses of our country that they ignore. That is why the press as a whole has often been wide off the mark in its assessment of the people's feelings and in its forecasts of the shape of things to come. In India where literacy is not very widespread but political consciousness and political judgement are highly evolved, there must be new methods of reaching people and arguing with them, persuading them and reading their views. This is the challenge before the press in India.

1. What are 'New methods of reaching people'?
   (a) Arguing with people and getting to know them.
   (b) Persuading people and making them well-informed.
   (c) Convincing people to use Internet.
   (d) They have not been enlarged upon in the passage.
2. Newspapermen have limited the scope of their profession because
   (a) They do not make correct assessments.
   (b) They are influenced by politicians.
   (c) They are out of touch with the common people.
   (d) They are too much influenced by the electronic media.
3. In India, there is
   (a) More literacy than political consciousness.
   (b) Less literacy than political consciousness.
   (c) An equal measure of literacy and political consciousness.
   (d) Widespread use of malpractices by the big houses owning press.

Passage-3

Our greatest need, after water is sodium chloride, or common salt. We need it for a very curious reasons. It is not found in most cells of our body, or in most plant cells. They contain potash salts and there are plenty of these in every kind of food. But it is found in our blood. Our horses and cows are often short of salt. That is why they lick each other in summer. Men who sweat a good deal feel an instinctive need of salt. Miners in deep and hot mines eat far more bacon than the average of the population, and some of them put a little salt in the

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drinking water. If they run very short of salt they may get cramps in the limbs or stomach. The same applies to other workers who sweat very greatly, such as ship's firemen. The firemen of Scandinavian ships eat more salted fish and salted meat than those of British ships and are therefore less affected.

1. Consider the following statements:
   1. Men who sweat less are in dire need of salts.
   2. Shortage of salt can lead to cramps in the stomach or limbs.

   Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?
   (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
   (c) Both 1 & 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
2. Horses lick one another in order to
   (a) Show their love.
   (b) relieve fatigue and stress.
   (c) Take in some salt.
   (d) Get a cooling effect.
3. Man's greatest need is
   (a) Salt (b) Bacon
   (c) Water (d) Vitamins

Passage-4

Last year when I suffered a stroke, I had to be hospitalized. I was put in a general ward for there was no room in the intensive coronary care unit. Not far from my bed was a patient in obvious indigent circumstances and on hospital diet. For breakfast he used to get two eggs, besides other things. The man was regularly visited by a twelve year old boy, perhaps his son, dressed in worn-out clothes. The man always kept one egg for that boy when he arrived soon after the doctors had done their rounds. One day there was a shortfall in the supply of eggs to the hospitals and our man got only one egg. He looked at it for a long, long time, turning it over in his hands and then put it away. He thought the boy's need was greater than his perhaps.

1. What does 'indigent circumstances', as used in the passage mean?
   (a) Miserable condition.
   (b) Miserly personality.
   (c) Very poor condition.
   (d) Rich background.
2. Why was the author hospitalised?
   (a) He wanted a medical check-up.
   (b) He wished to experience hospital life.
   (c) He wanted to interact with other patients from a sociological angle.
   (d) He fell seriously ill.
3. Why did the sick man look at the egg for a long time?
   (a) He thought the egg was bad.
   (b) He could not decide whether he should eat it or keep it for the boy.
   (c) He wished to really enjoy eating it.
   (d) He was annoyed at being given only one egg.
4. What does the above passage focus on?
   (a) Poverty of the man.
   (b) Nature of the dirty hospital.
   (c) Paternal affection of the man.
   (d) Poor condition of the boy.

Passage-5

Most people lead the lives that circumstances have thrust upon them. But Wilson had boldly taken the course of his life into his own hands. At 35, he had quit his job to lead a pleasant life on an exotic island with just enough money to last for twenty five years. Once, fifteen years after he had been on the island, I happened to meet him and enquired about his financial situation. He said, "It will carry me on till I am sixty". "But one cannot be sure of dying at sixty," I said. "Well ....." he replied, "It depends on oneself, doesn't it?"

1. Which one of the following is correct?
   According to the author, most people
   (a) do not allow circumstances to affect their lives.
   (b) have fatalistic attitude towards life.
   (c) do not know how to cope up with their circumstances.
   (d) do nothing to change the conditions they live in.
2. What was Wilson's boldest decision?
   (a) To quit his job.
   (b) To want to lead a pleasant life.
   (c) To prefer to live on an island.
   (d) To arrange enough money to last for twenty five years.

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3. What was Wilson's age when the author met him?
   (a) 35 years (b) 45 years
   (c) 50 years (d) 55 years
4. What does ".... depends on oneself" suggest?
   That Wilson, at 60, would
   (a) depend on his own resources.
   (b) take the course of his life into his own hands.
   (c) take away his own life.
   (d) carry on living in the same manner.

Passage-6

The essence of democracy is the active participation of the people in governmental affairs. When the people do not participate, when they are uninformed or uninterested, when they cannot and will not make their voices heard or felt, when in short, they default; the spirit of democratic action will soon die. But when the people, individually and through their institutions and organizations become active participants in the governmental activities, then we have that fertile soil in which democracy flourishes.

Democracy is founded upon a faith in the overall judgement and good sense of the people, as a whole. The magic lies not in the literal arithmetic of majority vote, but in the often-proven sense of what is right and what is fair.

1. The essence of democracy lies in seeking the position of the public on
   (a) contemporary issues.
   (b) who should rule.
   (c) what is morally justified.
   (d) what should be the economic policy of the country.
2. According to the author, public opinion means
   (a) the opinion expressed by the public opinion polls.
   (b) the opinion expressed by its elected representatives.
   (c) the opinion of the majority.
   (d) the consensus of the public as a whole.
3. Democracy takes roots in a country if its citizens
   (a) become active participants in the issues of governance.
   (b) because active members of political parties.
   (c) participate in parliamentary discussions.
   (d) read national news and commentaries regularly .
4. According to the author, the spirit of democracy cannot survive if people
   (a) do not believe in democratic values.
   (b) turn against and elected government.
   (c) do not take interest in the affairs of the government.
   (d) become intolerant.

Passage-7

Scientists show that there is a curious relationship between a lion's life span and the pattern of spots on each side of its face. Each spot is associated with the root of a whisker, and the pattern of spots is as characteristic of an individual lion as is a finger print of a person. But the placement varies between the two sides of the face. Males with a greater degree of asymmetry tend to die younger than their more evenly-envisaged colleagues. Thus can a male's life be read in his face : it is his autobiography.

1. According to the passage, the spots are:
   (a) Associated with hair growing round the mouth of a lion.
   (b) Associated with the lions rubbing against the roots of trees.
   (c) Formed owing to cross breeding between different species of lions.
   (d) The after-effects of a disease.
2. The phrase "evenly-envisaged colleagues" means:
   (a) Scientists who are level headed.
   (b) Lions with symmetrical spot-patterns on each side of the face.
   (c) Scientists who are members of a society that holds the same opinion.
   (d) Those lions whose life spans are shorter than those of other lions.
3. Which one of the following statements is not correct?
   (a) The variation between the patterns is a pointer to the lion's longevity.
   (b) There is hardly any variation between the patterns on the two sides of a lion's face.
   (c) The pattern of spots is characteristic of each individual lion.
   (d) The relationship between the pattern of spots and the life span of a lion is something strange.

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4. What is the conclusion of scientists regarding the placement of spots on either side of a lion's face?
   (a) Males with a greater degree of irregularity in spot patterns have shorter life spans.
   (b) Males with a greater degree of lack of ordered spot patterns have longer life spans.
   (c) Males with very few spots on their bodies die younger.
   (d) Males with evenly placed spots on both sides of the face die sooner.
5. Why is the lion's face his autobiography?
   (a) The lion's face shows all aspects of his life like an autobiography.
   (b) The lion is the author of his own life story.
   (c) The lion's spots appear late in life like an autobiography.
   (d) The lion's life span can be judged from the lion's face.

Passage-8

There are people still living who once trembled to think what would happen to family life if hungry school children were fed at the public expense. In the first place, they thought, this would destroy the parental sense of responsibility and put an end to that thrift which is so strong a tie between underpaid parent and underfed child. House would cease to be sweet home if mothers had no longer to deny themselves the necessaries of life in order to keep the bodies and souls of their infants together. The sanctity of family life must not be violated by free sandwiches. I happen to believe in the institution of the family, but I could never see how under-feeding children was the best way to preserve it. Similarly, I could never see how the institution of the family was imperiled by the work of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Yet many people once trembled to think what the consequences would be if the prying officials of this society were permitted to interfere with the sacred relationship between a parent and a child.

1. The use of the adjective 'sacred' in the phrase 'sacred relationship' shows that the attitude of the author is
   (a) Sarcastic (b) Humorous
   (c) Religious (d) sorrowful
2. "The sanctity of family life must not be violated by free sandwiches". This is an expression of the
   (a) Author's personal belief.
   (b) General belief of the people.
   (c) Belief of all the old people.
   (d) Belief of those who oppose public expenditure on feeding children.
3. This passage is mainly about
   (a) Old beliefs in the present-day world.
   (b) Public care for undernourished children.
   (c) The rights of families.
   (d) Parents' responsibility to children.
4. According to the evidence in the passage, the author
   (a) sides with those who dislike outside interference in family life.
   (b) partially agrees with those who want families to be left alone.
   (c) mentions about the virtues of democracy.
   (d) clearly shows his preference for public intervention favouring children.

Passage-9

"What is sixteen and three multiplied?" asked the teacher. The boy blinked. The teacher persisted, and the boy promptly answered: "twenty-four", with, as it seemed to the teacher, a wicked smile on his lips. The boy evidently was trying to fool him and was going contrary on purpose. He had corrected this error repeatedly, and now the boy persisted in saying "twenty-four". How could this fellow be made to obtain fifty in the class test and go up by double-promotion to the first form, as his parents fondly hoped? At the mention of "twenty-four" the teacher felt all his blood rushing to his head. He controlled himself, and asked again: "How Much?" as a last chance. When the boy said the same thing obstinately, he felt as if his finger was releasing the trigger: he reached across the table, and delivered a wholesome slap on the youngster's cheek.

1. The boy answered the question
   (a) with fear and anxiety.
   (b) with the intention to fail in the class test.
   (c) To make some fun in the class.
   (d) When the teacher persisted in asking.

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2. The teacher felt blood rushing to his head because
   (a) there was an arrogant smile on the boy's lips.
   (b) he thought the boy was hopelessly dull.
   (c) he thought the boy made the mistake deliberately.
   (d) the boy gave a wrong answer to such a simple question.
3. The teacher controlled his anger because
   (a) he remembered the fond hopes of boy's parents.
   (b) he wanted to give another opportunity to the boy.
   (c) the boy was too young to pick up mathematics fast.
   (d) he believed that the boy must be taught the lesson again.

Passage-10

I was at the shop early. He was standing behind the counter and soon as I saw him, I knew that there would be some unpleasantness. Mr. Higson is never at his best unshaven, in slippers and braces and smoking on the empty stomach. The atmosphere of the little shop was heavy with the bitter odour of fresh newspaper print an ink : stacks of crisp newspapers and magazines lay neatly on the counter, and Higson and the boy were making up the daily mend.

1. At the shop Mr. Higson appeared in
   (a) his joy of smoking.
   (b) his most slip-shod condition.
   (c) the most unusual condition.
   (d) in a strange mood.
2. The overall atmosphere in the shop was
   (a) Pleasant, wholesome and welcome.
   (b) Heavy with a lot of goods placed there.
   (c) With the inactivity of the early morning.
   (d) Congenial and businesslike.

Passage-11

A village must have some trade; and this village has always been full of virility and power. Obscure and happy, its splendid energies had found employment in wresting a livelihood out of the earth, whence had come a certain dignity, and kindliness, and love for other men. Civilization did not relax these energies, but it had diverted them; and all the special qualities, which might have helped to heal the world, had been destroyed. The family affection, the affection for the commune, the sane pastoral virtues – all had perished. No villain had done this thing : it was the work of ladies and gentlemen who were rich and often clever.

1. Village life is praised by the author because it
   (a) helps villages to achieve material prosperity.
   (b) makes men complacent.
   (c) breeds human virtues.
   (d) is free from the din and hurry of city life.
2. Civilization mainly destroys
   (a) the ability to create employment.
   (b) Family affection and pastoral virtues.
   (c) Medical facilities for the rural people.
   (d) agricultural trade.
3. The tone used by the author in the last sentence of the passage is:
   (a) Lamenting (b) Sarcastic
   (c) Complimentary (d) Ironic

Passage-12

The art of growing old is one which the passage of time has forced upon my attention. Psychologically there are two dangers to be guarded against in old age. One of these is undue absorption in the past. It does not do to live in memories, in regrets for the good old days. One's thoughts must be directed to the future. This is not always easy; one's past is a gradually increasing weight. The other thing to be avoided is clinging to youth on the hope of sucking vigour from its vitality.

1. "By the art of growing old". The author means.
   (a) some special skill by applying which one can grow old.
   (b) That growing old is like creating a work of art.
   (c) The acceptance of old age as a fact of life.
   (d) The refusal on one's part of grow old.

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2. The passage deals with the process of growing old. What does it describe?
   (a) The decay of the senses in old age.
   (b) The psychological problems of old men.
   (c) The desire in man to grow old.
   (d) An old man's ability to recollect his past.
3. "It does not do to live in memories". This statement means that
   (a) the past is not contained in memories.
   (b) the old men are very forgetful.
   (c) Old men often think of the past.
   (d) Thinking of the past does no good to old men.
4. It is difficult for old men to think of the future because
   (a) They are unable to think.
   (b) They do not know what the future is like.
   (c) The past occupies their minds.
   (d) Their feeling that the past was far more happier than the present grows stronger day by day.

Passage-13

It was Galileo and Newton,notwithstanding that Newton himself was a deeply religious man ,who destroyed the old comfortable picture of a friendly universe governed by spiritual values. And this was affected, not by Newton's discovery of the law of gravitation nor by any of Galileo's brilliant investigations, but by the general picture of the world which these men and others of their time made the basis of the science, not only of their own day, but of all succeeding generations down to the present. That is why the century immediately following Newton, the eighteenth century, was notoriously an age of religious skepticism. Skepticism did not have to wait for the discoveries of Darwin and the geologists in the nineteenth century. It flooded the world immediately after the age of the rise of science.

1. 'The old comfortable picture of a friendly universe' was:
   (a) a universe governed by religious beliefs.
   (b) a universe with men like Newton who were deeply religious.
   (c) a universe investigated by Galileo and Newton.
   (d) the century immediately following newton.
2. Religious skepticism arose because:
   (a) galileo and newton were not religious, being scientists.
   (b) newton discovered the law of gravitation.
   (c) of the discoveries of Darwin and the geologists of the nineteenth century.
   (d) of the picture of the world that became the basis of Science after the seventeenth century.

Passage-14

Although Louis Braille died when he was only forty-three years old, he succeeded in devising a system of reading and writing for the blind which is now taught all over the world. Braille lost his sight accidentally as a child. Nevertheless, he was able to complete his education at a school for the blind in Paris and became a teacher. In his day, the few books that were available for blind people were printed in big, raised type; the letters used were those of the ordinary alphabet. The reading of such books required immense effort. Not only that, writing was almost impossible, for a blind person was still restricted to an alphabet which was extraordinarily difficult to reproduce on paper. Braille's idea was to use raised dots, instead of raised letters. He evolved a system, which made use of only six dots in all. By various combinations of these dots, it not only proved possible to represent each letter in the alphabet, but punctuation marks, numbers and musical notation as well. Reading and writing for the blind have thus become enormously simplified. The sensitive fingers of a blind person can travel rapidly over the dots; and there is a small machine, something like a typewriter, which enables the blind to write quickly and clearly.

1. Louis Braille:
   (a) Was born blind.
   (b) Lost his sight when he was a child.
   (c) Lost his sight accidentally when he was forty-three years old.
   (d) Was not blind, but studied at a school for the blind.

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2. Before Braille's invention, the blind had difficulty in reading because:
   (a) there were only printed books.
   (b) there were no schools for the blind.
   (c) the few books available used the raised letters of the ordinary alphabet.
   (d) the books meant for the blind were heavy.
3. Braille's system uses:
   (a) only six dots.
   (b) numbers and musical notation.
   (c) ordinary alphabets in big raised type.
   (d) a combination of alphabet and punctuation.
4. Braille's system allows the blind
   (a) to write with ease.
   (b) to read easily.
   (c) to read as well as write with ease.
   (d) to read easily but to write with great effort.

Passage-15

The Indian culture of our times is in the making. Many of us are striving to produce a blend of all cultures that seem today to be in clash with one another. No culture can live, if it attempts to be exclusive. There is no such thing as pure Aryan culture in existence in India today. Whether the Aryans were indigenous to India or were unwelcome intruders, does not interest me much. What does interest me is the fact that my remote ancestors blended with one another with the utmost freedom and we of the present generation are a result of that blend.

I do not want my house to be walled on all sides and my windows to be stuffed. I want the cultures of all lands to be blown about my house as freely as possible. But I refuse to be blown off my feet by any. I would have any young men and women with literary tastes to learn as much of English and other world-language as they like, and then expect them to give the benefits of their learning to India and the world alike like a Bose, a Ray or Tagore. But I would not have a single Indian forget, neglect or be ashamed of his mother tongue, or feel that he or she cannot think or express the best thoughts in his or her own vernacular. Mine is not a religion of the prison house.

1. The author views Indian Culture as:
   (a) pure Aryan culture.
   (b) a clash of cultures.
   (c) a continual blend of cultures.
   (d) the culture of remote ancestors.
2. The author thinks that:
   (a) the Aryans were indigenous to India.
   (b) the Aryans were unwelcome intruders.
   (c) the question whether the Aryans were indigenous or not is not of interest.
   (d) the culture that we have inherited is the Aryan culture.
3. The author wants:
   (a) the cultures of others to be kept out.
   (b) the cultures of others to replace our old cultures.
   (c) the freedom to blend other cultures with our own.
   (d) the preservation of the culture of our ancestors.
4. The author wants Indians to:
   (a) learn only English, as much as they like.
   (b) learn English and other world languages.
   (c) learn only the mother tongue or the vernacular.
   (d) learn English and other world language in addition to the mother tongue.

Passage-16

As epics go, the Ramayana has all the gripping ingredients that make a saga universal and everlasting. With love, loyalty, seduction and greed in their varying shades, with its colourful characters – benign and evil – few stories have seized human imagination through the millennia as the story of Rama, the prince of Ayodhya. In India, of course, the Ramayana continues to evoke reverence, and on occasions, stir up political passions. But such is its fascination that its geographical reach spans South-east Asia, and as we realize now, even Russia. Besides Hinduism, it manifests in Buddhist, Jain and Sikh traditions too.

1. Which two attributes of human nature mainly constitute the Ramayana?
   (a) Chivalry and cowardice.
   (b) Love and greed.
   (c) Patience and suffering.
   (d) Sex and exploitation.

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2. What does the term 'saga' used in the passage mean?
   (a) The social history of a community.
   (b) The biography of a noble man.
   (c) Mythology associated with a religion.
   (d) The narrative of a dynasty's heroic exploits.
3. Which one of the following is correct?
   The story of Rama has indelibly influenced
   (a) a large number of scholars.
   (b) a large number of films.
   (c) a large number of literary works.
   (d) human imagination since ages.
4. Which one of the following is correct?
   The Ramayana has occasionally generated
   (a) political passions.
   (b) communal riots.
   (c) deep fascination.
   (d) fatalism.

Passage-17

My own recollection is that I had not had any high regard for my ability. I used to be astonished whenever I won prizes and scholarships. But, I very assiduously guarded my character. The least little blemish drew tears from my eyes. I remember having once received corporal punishment. I wept piteously. That was when I was in the first or second standard. There was another such incident during the time when I was in the seventh standard. Dorabji Edulji Gimi was the Headmaster then. He was popular among the boys, though he was a disciplinarian. He was a man of method and a good teacher. He had made gymnastics and cricket compulsory for the boys of the upper standard. I disliked both. I never took part in any exercise, cricket or football, before they were made compulsory. My shyness was one of the reasons for this aloofness, which I now see as wrong. I then had the false notion that gymnastics had nothing to do with education. Today I know that physical training should have as much place in the curriculum as mental training.

1. Why did the author say that he did not have any high regard for his ability?
   (a) He was a dunce.
   (b) He always used to miss his classes.
   (c) He never did well in studies or sports.
   (d) He was full of humility.
2. The author's idea that character is a treasure is revealed in which of the statements?
   (a) "I won prizes and scholarships."
   (b) "When I merited, or seemed to the teacher to merit, a rebuke, it was unbearable for me."
   (c) "I very assiduously guarded my character."
   (d) "I wept piteously."
3. Why did the author weep piteously?
   (a) He felt insulted.
   (b) Punishment was considered his due.
   (c) He felt the physical pain.
   (d) He took the punishment to heart.
4. Why did the author dislike gymnastics and cricket?
   (a) They cut into his study time.
   (b) He had to spend money in buying bats etc.
   (c) He felt that physical education could cause injury.
   (d) He was shy.

Passage-18

Psychologists studying race prejudice have many times made an interesting experiment. They seat a few people in a row, show a picture to the first in line, and ask him to whisper a description of it in a few word to the next person who will whisper the information to the third and so on. The picture is of a policeman and a badly dressed, uncouth Negro. The policeman is holding a knife in his hand; the Negro is unarmed. Almost never is the correct description transmitted to more than two or three individuals in succession. The information transmitted describes that the knife is being held in a threatening manner by the Negro. In other words, the picture is transformed until it fits the pre-existing concept in the mind, which is that an open knife is far more likely to be held by a Negro than by a policeman.

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1. The above passage is an attempt to show which one of the following?
   (a) Psychologists are experimenting with policemen and criminals.
   (b) Policemen are holding knives against the Negroes.
   (c) People go on whispering about what they have seen.
   (d) We alter all new information to suit our preconceived ideas.
2. Which one of the following is correct?
   The policeman referred to in the passage.
   (a) Is trying to stab a badly dressed Negro.
   (b) Is sitting in front of a row people and showing a picture.
   (c) Suffers from racial prejudice.
   (d) Has an open knife.
3. Which one of the following is correct?
   According to the passage, people generally
   (a) like to spread rumours.
   (b) like to be shown pictures.
   (c) jump to their own conclusions whatever the facts may be.
   (d) follow the peer group.
4. What is meant by 'race prejudice' in the passage?
   (a) Hatred for an uncouth Negro.
   (b) Fear of policeman with an open knife.
   (c) Object of study by psychologists.
   (d) Whispering campaign against people.

Passage-19

As I write, highly civilized human beings are flying overhead, trying to kill me. They do not feel any enmity with me as an individual, nor I against them. They are "only doing their duty", as the saying goes. Most of them are kind-hearted, law-abiding men who would never dream of committing murder in private life. But if one of them succeeds in blowing me to pieces, he will still be able to sleep without any degree of compunction. He is serving his country, which has the power to absolve him from evil.

1. The people who are flying overhead are called highly civilized because they:
   (a) Are kind hearted.
   (b) Are doing their duty.
   (c) Are trained bombers.
   (d) Draw hefty salaries.
2. The person who succeeds in killing the author will:
   (a) Never sleep undisturbed.
   (b) Be without any remorse.
   (c) Suffer a lot.
   (d) Consider himself a sinner.
3. They reason why they are trying to kill the author is that:
   (a) They have murderous instincts.
   (b) They have a grudge against the author.
   (c) They have an assigned job.
   (d) The author is not as law-abiding as they are.
4. In this passage the author assumes that doing one's duty to one's country:
   (a) Heightens one's sensibility.
   (b) Exonerates a person of his act of killing.
   (c) Makes one kind-hearted.
   (d) Makes one desist from doing anything unscrupulous.
5. What is the author's attitude to the ways of civilised societies?
   (a) Sarcastic (b) Indifferent
   (c) Hostile (d) Casual

Passage-20

All attempts to detect oxygen in the atmosphere of Mars have been unsuccessful, and it can be concluded that the amount of oxygen is not more than one-thousandth part of the amount in the Earth's atmosphere. Indirect evidence of oxygen is provided by the ruddy colour of Mars, which is unique among the heavenly bodies. This red colour is suggestive of rocks that have been completely oxidized and it may be contrasted with the grey or brownish colour of the rocks on the Moon, which have remained unoxidised because of the absence of oxygen. It appears probable that Mars may be a planet where the weathering of rocks followed by their oxidation, has resulted in the almost complete depletion of oxygen from the atmosphere.

1. The amount of oxygen available in the atmosphere of Mars is:
   (a) Probably very small.
   (b) None at all.
   (c) A thousand times more than that in the earth's atmosphere.
   (d) About as much as there is in the Moon's atmosphere.

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2. The reason suggested by the writer for the difference in colour between the rocks on Mars and those on the Moon is that:
   (a) Mars is very cold compared to other planets.
   (b) There is no oxygen at all in the atmosphere of the Moon.
   (c) The rocks on Mars have become old.
   (d) The rocks on Mars are unoxidised.
3. **According to the passage:**
   (a) The amount of oxygen in Mars has remained constant.
   (b) Once there was more oxygen in the atmosphere of Mars than there is now.
   (c) At one time mars was swept by fire, which turned the rocks into a reddish colour.
   (d) Severe storms caused the weathering of rocks.
4. The presence of colouration in Mars is quite suggestive of the presence of:
   (a) Brownish rocks in the atmosphere.
   (b) Grey and brown rocks on the moon.
   (c) Oxygen in the atmosphere in the past.
   (d) No oxygen at all in the atmosphere.

Passage-21

I passed all the other courses that I took at my university, but I could never pass botany. This was because all botany students had to spend several hours a week in a laboratory looking through a microscope at plant cells, and I could never see through a microscope and never once saw a cell through a microscope. This used to enrage my instructor. He would wander around the laboratory pleased with the progress all the students were making in drawing the involved and, so I am told, interesting structure of flower cells, until he came to me. I would just be standing there. "I cannot see anything," I would say." He would begin patiently enough, explaining how anybody can see through a microscope, but he would always end up in fury, claiming that I too could see through a microscope but just pretended that I couldn't. "It takes away from the beauty of flowers anyway." I used to tell him. "We are not concerned with beauty in this course", he would say. "We are concerned solely with what I may call the mechanics of flowers." "Well", I'd say, "I can't see anything". "Try it just once again", he'd say, and I would put my eye to the microscope and see nothing at all, except now and again a nebulous milky substance – a phenomenon of maladjustment. "You were supposed to see a vivid, restless clockwork of sharply defined plant cells." "I see what looks like a lot of milk", I would tell him. This, he claimed, was the result of my not having adjusted the microscope properly, so he would readjust it for me, or rather, for himself. And I would look again and see milk.

1. The author thinks that he could not pass the botany examination because:
   (a) He did not take any interest in the subject.
   (b) He was partially blind.
   (c) He did not like microscopes.
   (d) His teacher was not devoted to job.
2. The difference in attitude between the instructor and the author was that while the:
   (a) Instructor was patient with the microscope, the author was impatient with it.
   (b) Instructor was concerned with the mechanics of flowers; the author was concerned more with the beauty of flowers.
   (c) Instructor could adjust the microscope properly, the author did not learn to adjust the microscope.
   (d) Instructor was interested in followers, the author was disinterested in the beauty of flowers.
3. The instructor was enraged with the author's persistent failure to see cells because he thought that the author:
   (a) Pretended not to see them.
   (b) Was only interested in the mechanics of flowers.
   (c) Could only see a nebulous milky substance.
   (d) Lacked common sense.
4. The author thought that the instructor:
   (a) Attached too much significance to the laboratory work.
   (b) Failed to appreciate brilliant students.
   (c) Was himself pretending to be a scholarly person.
   (d) Used to get upset with him.
5. Plant-cells under the microscope looked like milk to the author because the instructor:
   (a) Actually adjusted the microscope for himself.
   (b) Adjusted the microscope for the whole class.
   (c) Was solely concerned with the mechanics of flowers.
   (d) Was solely concerned with the mechanics of the microscope.

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Passage-22

We shall go on to the end; we shall fight in France, we shall fight on the seas and ocean, we shall fight with growing confidence and strength in the air, we shall defend our island whatever the cost may be, we shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills. We shall never surrender, and even if this island or a large part of it were subjugated and starving, then our empire beyond the seas would carry on the struggle, until the New World steps forth to the rescue and the liberation of the Old.

1. On the basis of the passage which of the following statements may be said to be correct?
   (a) The speaker is encouraging his men for the conquest of France.
   (b) The speaker is aggressive and maniacal war-monger.
   (c) The speaker is not satisfied with the conquest of the island.
   (d) The speaker is a patriot urging the defence of his mother-land.
2. The speaker in the passage wants to go on fighting because
   (a) he is a raving lunatic.
   (b) he is in a state of utter despair.
   (c) he expects help from other quarters.
   (d) he is the leader of a suicide squad.
3. Which of the following pairs of the phrases helps best to bring out the intention of the speaker?
   (a) "go on to the" ; "shall never surrender."
   (b) "growing confidence" ; "subjugated and starving."
   (c) "subjugated and starving" ; "fight on the landing ground".
   (d) "fight in the streets" ; "subjugated and starving."
4. The passage consists of repetitive patterns in syntax and vocabulary. The effect of this style is that it
   (a) reveals the speaker's defects in giving a speech.
   (b) produces the impression of bad poetry.
   (c) conveys the speaker's helpless situation.
   (d) reinforces the speaker's basic intention.

Passage-23

Young seekers after peace know that only equal trust shown to all the people of the earth and not just to a few of them, can lead to the healing of the wounds that tear them apart and so it is essential never to humiliate the members of a nation whose leaders have committed inhuman acts. Essential also is boundless concern for so many men and women who today, as exiles or immigrants, live on foreign soil. If every home was open to somebody of foreign origin, the racial problem would be partially solved.

1. For the reconciliation and unity it is essential
   (a) to have no discrimination in the trust shown to the peoples of the earth.
   (b) to have young seekers after peace.
   (c) to have confidence in at least a few of the peoples.
   (d) to punish the leaders who committed inhuman sins.
2. To make the members of a nation responsible for the inhuman acts of their leaders is
   (a) unimportant (b) understandable
   (c) unjust (d) undesirable
3. Boundless concern should be shown to
   (a) one's own country men alone.
   (b) the people belonging to our friendly nations only.
   (c) the foreigners who just visit our country.
   (d) all the exiles away from their native lands.
4. The theme of the passage is
   (a) Rigid nationalism alone can help peaceful co-existence.
   (b) Trusting all the people of the earth may lead to serious problems.
   (c) Being cautious of others is a must to live in peace.
   (d) Concern for everyone irrespective of the race or country.

Passage-24

Nowadays we are amused by professionals. Why listen to your friends singing when you can hear the great singers of the world on the gramophone or the radio? Why read even a detective story if you can see one at the cinema, and why play football with players who are not very good when you can go, by train or car, to see some of the best players in your

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country playing an important match; or, if you have a television set, just sit comfortably at home and watch the same without the trouble of going outside.

1. The primary criticism of the author about his contemporaries is that
   (a) they are unprofessional and unskilled.
   (b) they want to enjoy all the good things of life.
   (c) they waste all their time with amusements.
   (d) they have a lazy and mechanical attitude towards amusements.
2. The impression you get about the author is that he is
   (a) a cynic. (b) an old timer.
   (c) a reformer. (d) a social critic.

Passage-25

A male jackdaw's courtship behavior is astonishingly human. All his movements are consciously strained and his proudly reared head and neck are permanently in a state of self-display. He provokes the other jackdaws continually if the female jackdaw is looking on and he purposefully becomes embroiled in conflicts with otherwise deeply respected superiors. Above all, he seeks to impress his loved one with the possession of a potential nesting site, from which he drives all other jackdaws, irrespective of their rank.

1. A 'courtship behaviour' may best be described as
   (a) The behavior of a jackdaw who shows off his feathers.
   (b) The behavour of a male bird to attract a female bird.
   (c) The behaviour by which a male bird displays its beauty to the female bird.
   (d) The behavior of any male to win a female of the same species.
2. Which of the phrases best helps to bring out the precise meaning of 'consciously strained'?
   (a) Proudly reared and exhibited.
   (b) Permanently in a state of display.
   (c) Purposefully put in a state of display.
   (d) Possession of nesting sight.
3. The most important 'trick' of the jackdaw to win his female is
   (a) displaying his head and neck.
   (b) to be like a human being.
   (c) to become embroiled with other birds.
   (d) to possess a place for building a nest.
4. The jackdaw fights with other jackdaws because
   (a) he does not respect the senior birds.
   (b) he wants to fight with his rivals.
   (c) he does not like to be challenged.
   (d) he wants to show off.
5. Which of the following statements best describes the central theme of the passage?
   (a) The courtship behavior of birds.
   (b) The similarities between the courtship behavior of birds and man.
   (c) The astonishing facts about the jackdaw's love life.
   (d) The scientific study of the jackdaw's life.

Passage-26

'Punctuality' said Louis XIV, 'is the politeness of kings'. It is the mark of a gentleman, and 'the necessity of men in business'. Washington once took his secretary to task for being late. The secretary laid the blame upon his watch. Washington retorted. "Then, sir, either you must get a new watch or I must get a new Secretary". Much of our success in life depends upon our being punctual in our undertakings and appointments. Hence the necessity of steadily cultivating this virtue in our daily life.

1. Washington wanted
   (a) to get a new watch.
   (b) to get a new secretary.
   (c) his secretary to get a new watch.
   (d) his secretary to be punctual.
2. Punctuality is a virtue
   (a) which is appreciated by kings.
   (b) which is difficult to cultivate.
   (c) which is necessary for success in life.
   (d) which can make daily life pleasant.

Passage-27

The sky was already full of rustling wings. But when Jean stepped into the still lusterless water, he seemed to be swimming in an indeterminate darkness until he saw the streaks of red and gold over the horizon. Then he suddenly swam back to land and clambered up the winding path to his house. After a great deal of panting he reached a little gate, pushed it open and climbed a stairway. The house above the world had its huge bay windows through which one could see the horizon from

one edge to the other. Here, no one complained of exhaustion. Every one had his joy to conquer, ever day.

1. Which of the following is/are indicated by the description in the passage?
(1) Time before sunrise.
(2) Time after sunset.
(3) Clouds.
(4) Birds.
Select the correct answer using the code given below
(a) 2 and 3 only (b) 2 only
(c) 2, 3 and 4 only (d) 1 and 4 only

2. What do the words "great deal of panting" imply?
(1) Jean was too weak to walk.
(2) Jean's house was on a hill.
(3) Jean was too tired to walk after swimming.
(4) Jean's house was too far away from the shore.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 only
(c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) 1 and 4

Passage-28

Punctually at midday he opened his bag and spread out his professional equipment, which consisted of a dozen cowrie shells, a square piece of cloth with obscure mystic charts on it, a note book, and a bundle of Palmyra writing. His forehead was resplendent with sacred ash and vermilion, and his eyes sparkled with a sharp abnormal gleam which was really an outcome of a continual searching look for customers, but which his simple clients took to be a prophetic light and felt comforted. The power of his eyes was considerable enhanced by their position placed as they were between the painted forehead and the dark whiskers which streamed down his cheeks : even a half-wit's eyes would sparkle in such a setting. To crown the effect he wound a saffron-coloured turban around his head. This colour scheme never failed. People were attracted to him as bees are attracted to cosmos or dahlia stalks.

1. From the description of this passage one can make out the person to be a:
(a) Snake Charmer
(b) Footpath vendor
(c) Astrologer
(d) Priest

2. The eyes of the person described sparkled because.
(a) He was sitting under midday sun.
(b) He was always looking for possible clients.
(c) His forehead was bright with ash and vermilion.
(d) He was full of joy.

3. The person opened his bag
(a) to search for something he needed.
(b) to indicate the start of his work.
(c) to keep his professional equipment.
(d) to take out things for display.

4. The tone of the description is
(a) sad (b) neutral
(c) ironic (d) sympathetic

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Passages for SSC (Pre)
Answer key

Passage-1
1. (a)
2. (c)
3. (d)
4. (b)
5. (a)

Passage-2
1. (a)
2. (c)
3. (c)
4. (c)
5. (d)

Passage-3
1. (c)
2. (d)
3. (b)
4. (c)
5. (c)

Passage-4
1. (b)
2. (b)
3. (a)
4. (b)
5. (c)

Passage-5
1. (c)
2. (c)
3. (d)
4. (c)

Passage-6
1. (d)
2. (c)
3. (d)
4. (a)

Passage-7
1. (a)
2. (c)
3. (a)

Passage-8
1. (c)
2. (a)
3. (b)

Passage-9
1. (d)
2. (c)
3. (d)

Passage-10
1. (b)
2. (d)
3. (c)

Passage-11
1. (c)
2. (c)
3. (b)
4. (a)
5. (a)

Passage-12
1. (d)
2. (b)
3. (d)
4. (c)
5. (b)

Passage-13
1. (c)
2. (b)
3. (b)
4. (c)
5. (d)

Passage-14
1. (a)
2. (c)
3. (a)
4. (b)
5. (b)

Passage-15
1. (a)
2. (d)
3. (b)
4. (c)
5. (d)

Passage-16
1. (b)
2. (c)
3. (a)
4. (b)
5. (d)

Passage-17
1. (b)
2. (c)
3. (d)
4. (d)
5. (a)

Passage-18
1. (d)
2. (d)
3. (b)
4. (d)
5. (d)

Passage-19
1. (c)
2. (b)
3. (c)
4. (b)
5. (a)

Passage-20
1. (b)
2. (d)
3. (c)
4. (b)

Passage-21
1. (a)
2. (d)
3. (b)
4. (b)
5. (c)

Passage-22
1. (a)
2. (c)
3. (b)
4. (b)

Passage-23
1. (d)
2. (d)
3. (c)
4. (a)

Passage-24
1. (a)
2. (c)
3. (a)
4. (b)
5. (d)

Passage-25
1. (b)
2. (d)
3. (b)
4. (c)

Passage-26
1. (a)
2. (c)
3. (b)
4. (b)

Passage-27
1. (c)
2. (b)
3. (d)
4. (c)
5. (b)

Passage-28
1. (b)
2. (c)
3. (a)
4. (d)
5. (c)

Passage-29
1. (c)
2. (d)
3. (c)
4. (a)
5. (c)

Passage-30
1. (b)
2. (b)
3. (b)
4. (b)
5. (a)

Passage-31
1. (b)
2. (c)
3. (b)
4. (a)
5. (c)

Passage-32
1. (a)
2. (b)
3. (c)
4. (b)
5. (b)

Passage-33
1. (b)
2. (c)
3. (d)
4. (a)
5. (c)

Passage-34
1. (c)
2. (d)
3. (d)
4. (c)

Passage-35
1. (c)
2. (b)
3. (b)
4. (c)
5. (b)

Passages for SSC Tier-II
Answer key

Passage-1
1. (d)
2. (a)
3. (c)
4. (b)
5. (c)

Passage-2
1. (d)
2. (a)
3. (d)
4. (b)
5. (c)

Passage-3
1. (c)
2. (a)
3. (d)
4. (c)
5. (b)

Passage-4
1. (d)
2. (d)
3. (d)
4. (c)
5. (b)

Passage-5
1. (b)
2. (a)
3. (b)
4. (d)
5. (a)

Passage-6
1. (c)
2. (b)
3. (d)
4. (c)
5. (b)

Passages for (DP) SI Exams
Answer key

Passage-2008
1. (d)
2. (c)
3. (b)
4. (c)
5. (b)

Passage-2009
1. (d)
2. (d)
3. (c)
4. (c)
5. (d)

1. (d)
2. (d)
3. (d)
4. (d)
5. (c)

Passage-2010
1. (a)
2. (d)
3. (a)
4. (b)
5. (d)
6. (a)

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Passages for CDS
Answer key

Passage-1
1. (b)
2. (b)
3. (d)

Passage-2
1. (d)
2. (c)
3. (b)

Passage-3
1. (b)
2. (c)
3. (c)

Passage-4
1. (c)
2. (d)
3. (b)
4. (c)

Passage-5
1. (d)
2. (a)
3. (c)
4. (c)

Passage-6
1. (c)
2. (c)
3. (a)
4. (c)

Passage-7
1. (a)
2. (b)
3. (b)
4. (a)
5. (d)

Passage-8
1. (a)
2. (d)
3. (a)
4. (d)

Passage-9
1. (c)
2. (c)
3. (b)

Passage-10
1. (b)
2. (b)

Passage-11
1. (c)
2. (b)
3. (d)

Passage-12
1. (c)
2. (b)
3. (d)
4. (d)

Passage-13
1. (a)
2. (d)

Passage-14
1. (b)
2. (c)
3. (a)
4. (c)

Passage-15
1. (c)
2. (c)
3. (c)
4. (d)

Passage-16
1. (b)
2. (c)
3. (d)
4. (a)

Passage-17
1. (d)
2. (c)
3. (d)
4. (d)

Passage-18
1. (d)
2. (d)
3. (c)
4. (a)

Passage-19
1. (b)
2. (b)
3. (c)
4. (b)
5. (d)

Passage-20
1. (a)
2. (b)
3. (b)
4. (c)

Passage-21
1. (a)
2. (b)
3. (a)
4. (a)
5. (c)

Passage-22
1. (d)
2. (c)
3. (a)
4. (d)

Passage-23
1. (a)
2. (c)
3. (d)
4. (d)

Passage-24
1. (b)
2. (a)

Passage-25
1. (d)
2. (c)
3. (c)
4. (d)
5. (b)

Passage-26
1. (d)
2. (c)

Passage-27
1. (d)
2. (c)

Passage-28
1. (c)
2. (b)
3. (d)
4. (c)

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